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Allies Race to Block German Escape; Nazis Say Rome Not to Be Defended; New Roosevelt-Churchill Talks Hinted

Type Workers Honored; Shoes to Wear Better; Nazis Warn Allied Fliers

The World's Day—May 27, 1944

New England: WPB Honors Fitchburg Workers

Employees of American Type Founders Company, Fitchburg, Mass., were honored as "national champions" by the national War Production Board today for their record of one award for every 13 workers in submitting ideas and suggestions for speeding production and saving manpower and critical materials. [Page 5.]

Fifty-six Democrats and 15 Republicans yesterday withdrew from the various contests in the July 11 Massachusetts primary. These included former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who withdrew his candidacy for nomination as Governor. [Page 2.]

Masaryk Circle of Boston today extended greetings to Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, now in London, on the occasion of his 60th anniversary. [Page 5.]

Rubbish piled up on curbs and all street work but emergency jobs was suspended in Manchester, N. H., as a strike of 268 employees of the city's Highway and Park Departments entered its fourth day. All city yards were locked, indicating municipal authorities expected the strike to last through the week end.

Washington: Sole Leather to Be Treated With Oil

Shoe manufacturers have agreed to increase the impregnation of sole leather with oils and wax so as to make civilian shoes wear at least 25 per cent longer, the War Production Board announced. Military requirements have caused a serious situation in sole leather, it was pointed out.

President Roosevelt signed into law legislation authorizing a special $65,000,000 appropriation for tools, equipment, and facilities for the manufacture by the Navy of rocket guns and projectiles and other confidential projects.

Convictions for draft-law violations increased 66 per cent during the past 10 months, the Justice Department reported, with a total of 4,474 for the period.

President Roosevelt arranged a White House conference with legislators interested in a bill providing for a survey by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to ascertain the need for airports and landing areas throughout the United States.

The Senate Finance Committee voted to increase the amount of Government loans farmers may obtain on six basic crops but failed to act on other proposed amendments to the OPA extension bill.

Europe: Nazis Bar 'Protection' to Allied Fliers

Warning that the German Government no longer will give Allied airmen bailing out over Germany police and military protection against wrathful civilians has been issued by Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

Mass desertions by Bulgarian troops in southeastern Yugoslavia were reported by Yugoslav Partisan headquarters. Germans were reported to be disarming Bulgar troops in southern Serbia.

The steamer Gripsholm, carrying British, Canadian, and American prisoners of war and civilians who were exchanged for Germans at Barcelona, Spain, arrived off Belfast, Northern Ireland. It sailed from Algiers, Algeria, a week ago.

Arrest of 19 prominent Danes on charges of being members of a secret military organization or engaging in espionage was announced by the Germans.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, replying to a congratulatory message from General Eisenhower on the work of the French Expeditionary Forces in Italy, said: "The French National Committee has in you complete confidence for the conduct of the armies of liberty."

R. H. Brand, head of the British Food Mission, has been appointed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson to be representative of the British Treasury in the United States to succeed the late Sir Frederick Phillips.

National: Subject Chosen for Journalism Contest

"The Public's Responsibility in Maintaining Freedom of the Press" is the subject of the journalism-essay contest for the 1945 annual award of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, it was announced in New York. It is open to journalism students. Entries must be filed by Jan. 15.

Three hundred famous paintings, recently removed from secret storage, where they had been placed shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, are being put on exhibition by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, effective May 28.

A fog that caused cancellation of 286 flights at La Guardia Airport, New York, in three days lifted enough to permit resumption of travel.

A Federal Grand Jury in New York is to look into testimony by Commander John D. Corrigan, suspended by the Navy, that half a dozen firms he inspected as an officer have engaged services of the industrial counsel firm of Corrigan, Osburn & Wells, in which he retains a half interest. He testified before the Truman War Investigating Committee of the Senate.

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in Raleigh heard a report from its Visiting Committee recommending that Dr. Frank P. Graham, President, who also is a member of the National War Labor Board, devote his full time to the University, as a necessary step to efficient administration.

A new national veterans organization, as yet nameless, has been started in New York by Charles G. Bolte, military news writer with the Office of War Information who fought with the British Army in North Africa. Veterans of the present war are now signing up, he said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Clearing—Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

7,200 Miles an Hour: Rocket Projection!

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—The world is only in the "kindergarten stage of flight" and further development of jet-propelled engines "eventually may enable man to build a 1,500-mile-an-hour plane," G. Edward Pendray, one of the founders of the American Rocket Society, said May 26.

Mr. Pendray, Assistant to the President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, told the Buffalo Rotary Club it was "not impossible" that the destructive force of military airplanes might be counteracted in the future by rocket projectiles capable of traveling at theoretical speeds as high as 7,200 miles an hour.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest street bin.

Revere—Sunday.

Stoneham—Sunday.

Waltham — (So. Section)—Sunday.

Bolivian Economy: Tin on Way Out?

Bolivian tin has been indispensable to the United Nations ever since Japan seized Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

For Bolivia itself, tin and other minerals have been the mainstay of the national economy during several centuries. Now a tremendous change is in the making, for many of Bolivia's mines have long since been creamed of their highest-grade ores.

Sobering reports have been gathered in mining communities of Bolivia. They are presented, with their effects on Bolivia's people, in today's article of the series on "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

Hyland Wants Street Repair Fund Granted

Boston's 710 miles of streets are in the worst condition of recent years, Public Works Commissioner George C. Hyland said today in expressing hope that the City Council would grant Mayor Tobin authority to borrow $1,500,000 for street repair and reconstruction work this year.

"If we don't get at our streets immediately," Mr. Hyland said, "motorists will think they are on the 'rocky road to Dublin.' While we've done considerable patchwork, this method of repair does not hold up any length of time," he added.

Usually Spends $1,000,000

For the past two years the City has had no money appropriated for street reconstruciton. In normal times, the Public Works Commissioner pointed out, his department spent $1,000,000 a year on the City's highways.

To keep the streets in reasonable condition, Mr. Hyland said, 35 miles of road should be reconstructed every year. On this basis the City's highway system is rebuilt every 20 years, about the life of an ordinary road. He estimated that the average cost is about $30,000 a mile.

The last appropriation for road reconstruction in Boston was in 1942, when the City Council voted $500,000.

Mr. Hyland said materials are now available and that the prewar standard in quality is the same. The only question confronting his department, he said, is whether there will be enough manpower available to carry out his program this year. At the present time, however, he disclosed, a number of contractors have made bids on several of the projects.

War Hasn't Cut Traffic Much

In the opinion of the Commissioner, despite gasoline rationing, traffic over Boston's streets and main arteries during the past three years has meen almost as heavy

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

President doesn't say where or when as he 'springs' remark about 'late spring.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—President Roosevelt anticipates another meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. But when?

His remark at press conference yesterday that he might visit Britain's Prime Minister sometime during the summer, autumn or late spring was purposefully vague, but the inclusion of "late spring" in the possible periods that such a meeting might occur is considered politically significant here.

By "late spring," did the President mean the spring of 1944 or of 1945? If he meant next year, it would, of course, confirm reports he was looking forward to a fourth term.

This year's spring, however, continues until June 21. To accomplish a trip to London the President, if referring to this year, could do it only in "late" spring. Reporters noticed that spring was the only season at all qualified. This interpretation robs the statement of fourth-term intentions but fits in nicely with recent news from London and Algiers, Algeria.

De Gaulle Visit

In London the other day, Mr. Churchill said that with President Roosevelt's approval he had invited Gen. Charles de Gaulle to visit "us" in London "in the near future." Today from Algiers comes the report that General de Gaulle will make the London trip only if the United States is to be included in the talks. It would be entirely possible as far as time is concerned for the President to journey to London before June 21.

But there also is reason to believe the President's reference to late spring could have referred to next year, not this. In the sequence of seasons, his listing, while omitting winter, would suggest 1945. He omitted winter, he told reporters, because he didn't like the stormy Atlantic weather during that period.

'Liberation' Accented

This indirect reference to coming political events was not the sole fourth-term talk to come out of the President's meeting with the press. Phrased in what President Roosevelt conceded was a new and ingenious manner, this week's fourth-term question did not ask if the President would accept a fourth term, but only if he had decided whether or not he would accept another term. Finally, when pressed for an

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Bomber Hits 'Everything That Moves'

American bomber attacking a rail junction in Northern France illustrates how Allied airmen are busy with what appears to be the final step prior to invasion—the bombing of every kind of German war transport in German-held territory. They attack everything that moves.

Tide of Reverse Lend-Lease Found Rising All Over World

By Roscoe Drumond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The variety and magnitude of reciprocal Lend-Lease, by which the United Nations are providing American forces with vital war supplies, are illustrated in full detail in the 15th quarterly report on Lend-Lease operations which was submitted to Congress this week.

From facts unfolded in this report, Lend-Lease emerges as a cooperative policy of the highest practical realism—not an American gift to other countries to help them fight someone else's war.

Lend-Lease is thus pictured as a means of ending the war as speedily and as effectively as possible, thereby saving American lives by helping other nations fight the common war with better tools.

"Millions of Germans and Japanese will never fight against Americans because they have been killed or captured by our allies with the help of Lend-Lease supplies," the Government's statement to Congress declares.

Working on All Fronts

"Lend-Lease is working for America on the Russian front—in Africa and in Italy—in the skies over Germany—in Burma and China and New Guinea—just as surely as it is working for the other United Nations."

But today war supplies are beginning to flow in reverse in constantly larger streams. As a part of the $2,000,000,000 worth of reciprocal Lend-Lease which is coming from the British Commonwealth yearly, one third of all the supplies and equipment currently required by America's great forces in the United Kingdom is being provided by the United Kingdom without payment by the United States. The cost of this aid to the United Kingdom, including shipping, averaged about $90,000,000 a month in the last three months of 1943.

The United States Eighth and Ninth Air Forces have received reverse Lend-Lease aid particularly vital to the success of their operations. Following is a list of a few of the many thousands of different types of reverse Lend-Lease supplies, equipment, and services, as reported by our Air Forces up to the end of 1943, which gives some indication of the extent and variety of this aid:

Bomber and fighter airfields and air bases, advanced airports, combat crew replacement centers, barracks, repair depots, warehouses, and storage facilities, etc., which cost the British $355,000,000 through the end of 1943 to build and equip for us.

Ten thousand civilian employees, with an annual pay roll of $12,000,000, have been employed on the construction program for

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Nazis Lost War in Paris; Morale Holds Up in Reich

Fresh light on how the Germans are holding up under the strain of increasing Allied pressure and the troubles they are having in holding down the conquered peoples is thrown by two writers equipped with unusual sources of information. Miss Cannell, one of the few American journalists in Paris who was not interned and who has just returned to this country on the Gripsholm, tells of the many German blunders that followed the occupation. Mr. Zaugg shows from talks with German officers that they are definitely throwing in their lot with the Nazi chieftains.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler lost the war when he took Paris. He lost the peace when he tried to "take" the French.

This is not so paradoxical as it sounds. It is probable that if the German Army had not paused to play the peacock in Paris, the whole history of this war would have been altered.

Had the successive green waves of troops rolled right over to strafe England, instead of parading up and down Paris boulevards, Hitler might not have won the war, but he would have been able to prolong it indefinitely, at any rate.

And had Hitler understood the French psychology, he might, possibly, have put collaboration over. In the last analysis, you might say that his vast dream failed because he never had traveled. He does not understand any people but Germans.

Clutched at Anything

It was natural that the French people should, at first, have been inclined to consider collaboration with their old enemy. In the disarray that accompanied the collapse of all fixed government, they clutched at anything which appeared solid. They felt that they had been betrayed on every side, from without and within.

Prime Minister Churchill's speech, in which he spoke of "not sacrificing troops in a cause, lost

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 27—The Nazi cause is the German officers' cause, at least, "for the duration."

All talk of a definite schism between Party and Army is wide of the mark.

There are points of friction between the two, it is true, but the majority of the Army officers are determined to fight to the end.

They also approve of the cruelties and extortions visited on the "slave nations," since they hold

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Allied weight in men and matériel shown in advance in Italy at record speed.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

GENERAL ALEXANDER'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27—The Allies are rolling back the Germans on a 75-mile front, of which some points are now less than 20 miles from Rome.

The Germans, having been hurled out of the Gustav and Hitler Lines, are obliged to fall back to a defense belt running down from Avezzano through Valmontone to Valletri. Thence the line crosses the Alban hills to the Tyrrhenian coast. It is a terrain that offers many natural advantages to defenders. But it will now be a surprise if the Allies are help up for long.

The explanation of this is the overpowering weight of men and matériel they are now bringing to bear on the enemy in this theater of war.

Germans Surprised

Not only did it take the Germans by surprise, but it enabled what were planned at first as three separate phases of the offensive to be telescoped into an almost single continuous one.

The first objective was the overrunning of the Gustav Line. The momentum of the attack is so great that it took the Allies into outposts of the Hitler Line, which was completely dealt with in less than a week's fierce fighting.

This meant that the next phase could start ahead of schedule with a continuous Allied front pressing forward into the remaining Nazi defense positions south of Rome.

When the menace to the German communication lines from Anzio became active instead of latent, the Germans had to accelerate their withdrawal.

Heavy Toll Taken

The pressure of events compelled them to do so by day as well as at night, and Allied fighter bombers have been taking a heavy toll on the transport columns moving away from or toward the front.

General Alexander has publicly defined his aim in the Italian offensive to be the destruction of the German armies engaged.

This is more important militarily—it is obvious—than the capture of Rome. And there is coming a point where the saving of German troops committed to the forlorn hope of defending it must be a more important military consideration for the Nazis than the loss of Rome. That point is approaching at a speed directly proportionate to that of the Allied advance. And that is fast.

Nazis are expected to make stand on River Po; Allied success mounts in Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Swift Allied patrols from the Anzio beachhead in Italy have raced to a point only 18 miles from Rome and 2½ miles from the main German escape route. Nazi propaganda chiefs were preparing their people for the fall of Rome by word that German troops will take up a new defense line to the north without attempting to defend the city.

As the beachhead thrust threatens to cut the Via Casilina at Valmontone, Allied armies to the south have driven to within 12 miles of Frosinone.

Units from the Fifth Army beachhead already have succeeded in cutting the Velletri-Guilanello Road.

Canadian and British forces have thrown back a reinforced enemy line to roll up a gain that brings them within a few miles of Ceprano, an important road junction on the Via Casilina.

German Radio propagandists are saying that the Nazis will not defend Rome, as it has no military value, but will take up a new defense line to the north without making a stand in the city.

It is possible that disruption of main communication lines into the city by Allied air action may have something to do with the decision. Railway connections with Rome have been regular targets on the Allied bombing schedule for some time and a severe food shortage already is reported in the city as a result of the destruction to the rail routes.

It is thought that the Germans may decide to make their stand in the Po River Valley region to the north, although the Nazi announcement that Rome will not be defended is not to be taken as any guarantee they will not do so.

The preinvasion air offensive over Europe picked up after a lull due to bad weather with 1,000 American bombers battering Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Saarbrücken in Germany, and aircraft plants in the French cities of Metz and Strasbourg.

Allied ground action in Northern Burma has driven the enemy from Tatangtzu with heavy losses, and it is believed that a battle is now developing for the main Japanese base at Tengchung.

A Chinese force to the east has captured the town of Warong, and Allied troops from Zigyun are making slow, but consistent progress toward Japanese-held Myitkyina.

News from Central China is not as bright, and the fall of Loyang to the enemy is expected. It may already have taken place as nothing has been heard from there for some hours, although air action against enemy troops surrounding the city continued.

From Russia comes report that two German transports and a destroyer have been sunk by Soviet air action on the Barents Sea, north of Norway. It is not clear whether the transports were carrying new German forces to Norway or moving them in another direction.

A new series of mine-laying operations, covering hundreds of miles of the Danube River, water highway of the Balkans, has been completed by the Royal Air Force. This has effectively reduced German water traffic to the Eastern front, it is stated.

Shift in Allied Air Strategy Clue That Invasion Is Near

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The one thing the Germans clearly and obviously intended to avoid was a situation in Italy which would become a drain on their central fortress reserves just before Invasion Day.

During this week a decisive battle was fought south of Rome and was won by Allied forces. As a crumbled and beaten Germany army disengaged itself and stumbled back toward Rome, this condition they dreaded weighed heavily upon the war lords of Berlin.

Up to this writing they had not, so far as Allied intelligence could learn, actually shifted any troops from north of the Alps to Italy. But they had by May 24 begun to shift occupation troops from Northern Italy and Yugoslavia down toward Rome. It left a widening gap on their occupation front which sooner or later would call urgently for replacements from over the mountains.

Nazis Had Two Choices

It was an emergency move. It was dictated by the extreme danger of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's army below Rome. A line had to be formed hastily somewhere, either just before or somewhere behind Rome, beyond which his battle-weary troops could find temporary protection and relief.

This had to be done to save Marshal Kesselring's army of 17 crack German divisions, some of them the best in the German Army. The means taken to provide this relief were risky for the Germans. They had two choices. They could have sent down combat divisions from north of the Alps—the last thing they would want to do. They could draw from the five divisions which hold down Northern Italy and protect the valleys at the head of the Adriatic Sea from Yugoslav Partisans. This course was also dangerous.

The assumption is that they chose the latter course. Certainly troops were on the move south. Marshal Kesselring's army had to be saved, if possible. The attempt was under way by the week's end. The price to be paid was still to be measured. In all probability it would be high.

The lid being kept on the restless Yugoslavs at the head of the Adriatic covered an explosive and, to them, highly dangerous situation. The roads from Fiume and Trieste lead into Hitler's back door. They must be held. The five divisions holding those roads and holding down Northern Italy are divisions trained for that kind of work, not for fighting against first-line combat forces. This was the pool from which the Germans apparently drew to help Marshal Kesselring.

Conceivably the expedient might succeed without forcing a shift from north of the Alps, at least to most of the troops in Marshal Kesselring's army. But it already had imposed a new pressure on Germany to divert strength from the inner fortress. For the first time the situation in Italy did exert pressure of this kind on the German Army and did open the possibility that to avert a real disaster south of the Alps the Ger-

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German Flier Dips Salute To Battered U. S. Air Ace

His plane riddled with holes, Capt. Robert S. Johnson, leading American ace in the European theater, found himself pursued back to England by a relentless German pilot. Richard L. Strout tells the story of Captain Johnson's remarkable flight in two articles, of which the following is the second. The first appeared yesterday.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES THUNDERBOLT AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 27—When we left off yesterday in our account of Capt. Robert S. Johnson's flight from a German Focke-Wulf, the leading American ace in the European theater and his Luftwaffe pursuer were over the English Channel.

The relentless German was now coming in, this time on the wing.

"I was going down smoking, holding my altitude and speed as well as I could," Captain Johnson says. "He was looking me over from one end to the other, probably wondering what was keeping me up. Half my rudder was gone and there were holes like a sieve. He then waved and pulled away from me. What kind of a wave? Oh, a sort of salute. I thought he was leaving me. I felt good. But no—he came in on my tail and gave me another burst."

Probably the German's 22-mm. cannon ammunition was exhausted—otherwise Captain Johnson would have exploded in midair.

At this point, well over the Channel, the German pilot came up in front for a last look.

Captain Johnson could see his opponent's face. He just looked.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Italy:

Americans Threaten Nazi Escape Route

Thrusting close to the Via Casilina, main German escape route from the Italian front, Fifth Army reconnaissance elements from the Anzio beachhead were reported in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Kelly Pulls Out of Contest In Race for Governorship

The Bay State's Democratic primary contest for Governor took on a new aspect today, following the surprise withdrawal of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly as a candidate for that post. A half hour before the legal deadline yesterday Mr. Kelly announced that he would run for nomination as Attorney General in preference to the gubernatorial seat.

His withdrawal left State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley and Mayor Tobin of Boston in the campaign to head the Democratic Party ticket in the State primary on July 11.

Between these two, there is the clear-cut issue over President Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies. Mr. Hurley has been hostile both to the New Deal and to the President's international views, while Mayor Tobin has indicated a campaign based on his support of the Administration.

In making his announcement of withdrawal yesterday, Mr. Kelly said he was motivated by a desire "to promote harmony in the party ranks. Political history of this State has shown," he said, "when the Republican candidate for Governor is unopposed in a primary while the Democratic candidates for Governor engage in a vigorous, hard-fought primary contest, the results on election day have been disastrous for the Democratic Party. Therefore, I have decided to sacrifice and postpone my ambition to be Governor and be a candidate for Attorney General.

For this latter post, he will be opposed by three others: Joseph McDonough, of Boston, a medically discharged Navy officer; Francis D. Harrigan, attorney, of Dorchester, and John H. Backus, of New Bedford. Attorney Harrigan immediately filed formal protest against the Kelly nomination.

A total of 56 Democrats and 15 Republicans withdrew from the various contests in the July 11 State primaries, and 18 written protests against nomination papers of other candidates were filed with the State Ballot Law Commission.

Joseph Lee, of Boston, who filed for Democratic nominations for the U. S. Senate and for State Treasurer, withdrew from the latter race but remained in the Senate fight. William F. McCarthy, of Lowell, withdrew from the Democratic contest for Lieutenant Governor.

Other withdrawals included those of Ernest Cote, of Chicopee, for both the Republican and Democratic nomination for Representative; Herman A. Stromberg, of Salem, Republican Representative; and Mrs. Helen L. Buckley, wife of former State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, for Democratic Senator.

Postal Zoning Contest Planned

To develop wider knowledge of the post office zoning system among school children of the Boston Postal District, an essay contest will be conducted from May 29 to June 9 in all schools of the Postal District, it was announced yesterday by Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston.

Since the new method of mail distribution is to be permanent it is essential that the children should develop the habit of using the zone numbers, said Mr. Connelly. Hence the subject for the essay contests is, "How I Am Cooperating in Use of Postal Zone Numbers."

Prizes are to be War Bonds, a $50 bond to be for first prize and 14 of the $25 bonds for the next 14 best essays. Each essay is to be limited to 250 words, written on both sides of the paper, and should be mailed direct to the Contest Committee, Room 417, Federal Building, Boston 9, Mass., or given to the local post office superintendent.

Frank C. Heald

Frank C. Heald, of Dedham, who passed on yesterday, held the principaliships in the Ames and Oakdale schools in Dedham, although he had been in retirement for the past year.

A native of North Islesboro, Maine, Mr. Heald was graduated from the Castine Normal School, Castine, Maine. He came to Massachusetts in 1898, where he taught at Webster, Weymouth, and Braintree. He had been in Dedham for 35 years.

Mr. Heald was a member of the Castine Alumni Association and deacon emeritus of the Allin Congregational Church of Dedham.

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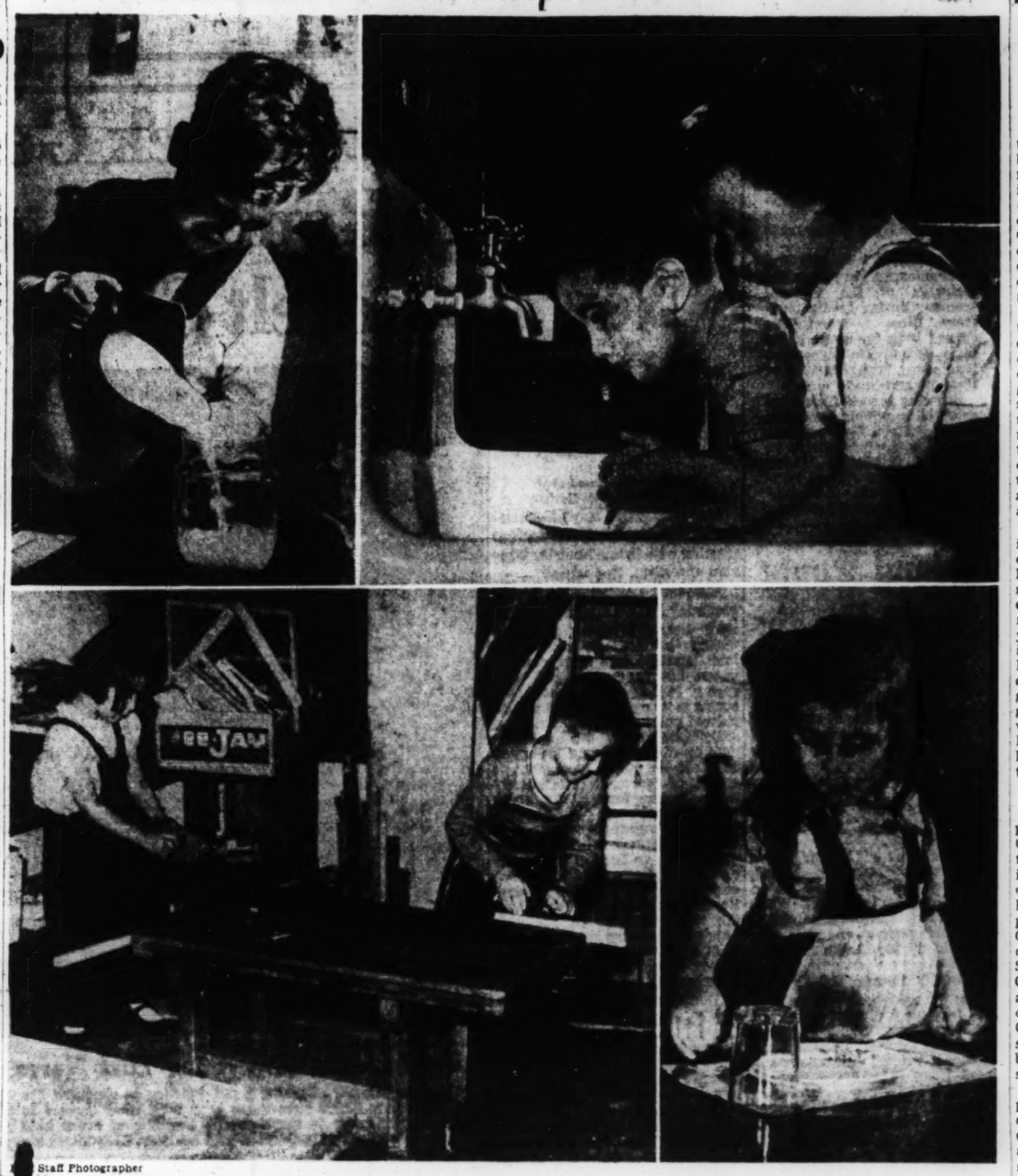

Staff Photographer

Children at Miss Caldwell's Play School for Habit Training Do Things Normally

From the age of two, these young Americans learn to do for themselves what most children are having done for them. From their expressions, one gathers they are very happy about the whole thing. The lad, upper left, obviously is pleased that he can pour the milk for luncheon without spilling it. Upper right—All the children wash their own hands and faces before meals. Lower left—Part of their training, which teaches manual control, is carpentry, and they use real saws, planes, hammers, and nails. Lower right—One of the honors is to be chosen to set the table carefully for luncheon.

May Salvage Of Paper Off But Tin Gains

In a monthly report on the City of Boston's salvage drive, George G. Hyland, Salvage Director, today announced that Boston residents contributed 1,408,656 pounds of waste paper and 352,000 pounds of scrap tin during the May house-to-house canvass.

In the May collection, which officially ended yesterday, the paper salvage decreased slightly and the tin salvage increased slightly this month as compared with last month. In April Boston residents produced 1,438,325 pounds of waste paper and 316,335 pounds of tin cans.

Collections were also made in the last four wards of the City, of which three were canvassed yesterday.

Ward 20 a Proving Ground

In Ward 20, it was announced only waste paper will be collected next week. Citizens of this ward were urged to hold other rubbish until the week of June 5. This ward is being made a proving ground for a four-week salvage experiment being conducted by the War Production Board. Boy Scouts of this district collected 28,000 pounds of paper.

Dorchester Bond Winner

The name of Paul Winn, third-grade pupil in Dorchester and a member of the Junior Salvage Army organized by Director Hyland, was drawn yesterday from a list of names in War 17 who had contributed waste paper to the drive. He was awarded one of the four War Bonds given to residents of the ward who contributed waste paper. Drawings were also made in Wards 15, 16, and 18.

Paul has three other brothers in service. One of his older brothers, William J. Winn, Jr., a bombardier and gunner in a Flying Fortress, was killed over Burma last March while fighting the Japanese.

David Kaplan of Dorchester yesterday gave a treasured collection of historic newspapers to the salvage drive.

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Problem Child's Oasis of Aid Found in Boston Play School

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a "problem" child of four can be taught to build his own toys, to set correctly a luncheon table for six, to run arrands reliably—and still feel secure and adjusted and happy in the midst of every pressure to the contrary—that's news. But it has been going on for 20 years at the Play School for Habit Training conducted by Grace M. Caldwell in Boston's crowded North End.

Five days a week, seven hours a day, eleven months in the year these children play, eat, sleep, work together wholesomely and under the guidance of trained teachers. Each child is one who has been difficult for his parents to handle. Louisa, for instance, is a little bundle of fears and tears, due to some treatment she underwent in infancy; Tony, on the other hand, is just a super-obstreperous two-year-old who was continually into mischief in the three-room flat his father and mother and two older brothers occupy; Vincent is deeply upset from having seen family trouble so often; while Maria simply won't eat or take her nap or obey her mother.

Doesn't Take Normal Children

There are 35 like this, and there is a waiting list of as many more. Also, one of the tragedies of Miss Caldwell's life, she says, is that she must refuse to take normal children. Mothers come to the School and say, "Won't you please take my Joe? He's coming along fine and I do so want him to stay that way." But Miss Caldwell has to say no, because there is neither money nor room enough to accept all who would like to attend.

Money provided 20 years ago by the philanthropy of Pauline Agassiz Shaw gave Miss Caldwell the opportunity to launch a nursery school at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, and now her "experiment" occupies rooms on the third and fourth floors of the building and employs a staff of seven persons.

Spanking is Effective

It is said to be the only play school of its kind in this part of the country. Miss Caldwell's unorthodox, but common sense, methods have won the respect even of those who do not agree with them.

Miss Caldwell understands psychoses and phobias and repressions and complexes, and she has great patience; but she believes that at times nothing succeeds like vigorous measures. She told us, for instance, about how she worked things out with a five-year-old potential bully. Giulio was big for his age, and he was insolent and unruly, and, worse, some of the other children imitated him. One day Miss Caldwell, deciding she had taken all the "sauce" she was going to from Giulio, turned him over her knee and spanked him. As she stood him on his feet again, she said, "Now, Giulio, you behave yourself and that won't happen again."

Giulio gave one last sob and looked at her. "Miss Caldwell," he quavered, "don't you like me?"

"Yes, certainly I do, Giulio," she said, "but there are some days I don't like you quite as well as I do on others, and this is one of those days."

This satisfied the child, and they went out of the office together, firm friends. Giulio behaved himself thereafter, and was a good rather than a bad example to the rest.

The school is divided into three age groups.

Not a "Habit Clinic"

Even the very youngest learn hand-control, self-organized play, block building, and even finger-painting. The older groups learn these things, too, but they also learn clay modeling, carpentry, and vocabulary building. All groups have story periods; they all learn singing and rhythm; and they all learn to speak in pleasing voices with reasonably good English.

Miss Caldwell looks upon her play school as one of the legitimate sources to which the harassed and baffled parent can turn for help. How permament an influence in the child's life the school exerts, she does not exactly know, although children and parents continue to call at the school year after year for advice and counsel. She believes a scientific follow-up of the school's former pupils should be made to determine exactly what effect the school has had, but at the moment there are no funds available for such a study. The school is a beneficiary of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Because, according to her own statement, Miss Caldwell is "neither a psychologist nor a psychiatrist," she says her school cannot properly be called a habit clinic. She has more or less "agreed to disagree" with the child-guidance experts and psychiatrists who were once her teachers, and now her methods are a kind of inspired combination of the best she has been able to glean from all sources in her long years of work.

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Liberties Unit Asks Police To Protect Jews

Assistance of the police to assure the peace and safety of Jewish citizens in the "continuation and apparent extension of the vicious campaign of anti-Semitism in Boston and Greater Boston," was asked by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, last night.

In a letter to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, the Union, at its annual meeting in the Women's Republican Club, expressed "increased concern" over the campaign of anti-Semitism in Boston and asked the Commissioner "to redouble your efforts to insure the peace and safety of our Jewish citizens."

In a report for the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding, Mrs. John Mahoney, Executive Secretary, told the group of plans to establish a Boston Community Relations Committee. This committee would help to lessen racial and religious tension and to promote tolerance, she said. The group, she added, would consist of 30 responsible citizens from all walks of life. These people, she continued, would report back to the Governor's Committee with a reliable cross section of findings.

In a review of the test case involving the purchase of the novel, "Strange Fruit," Alfred A. Albert, an attorney, told the group that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court should the decision of the Superior Court in Massachusetts prove unfavorable.

Bernard DeVoto, author and editor, who purchased the banned novel for the purpose of a test case, ridiculed the charge that he and the Civil Liberties Union sought self advertisement. He also scouted the charge that publishers of the novel encouraged the test case for publicity purposes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Mrs. Amos Howard C. Brown will speak on "Islamic Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Italian Paintings." Both are free to the public. Elizabeth Davis, soprano, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public. Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ayer, in the church edifice, Pleasant Street, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Sweet-Corn Planting Calls For Some Care in Spacing

Your Victory Garden

Fresh golden ears of sweet corn this summer, hot, dripping with butter, and only a few minutes from garden to table! Umm! Even if you go light on rationed butter (as you probably will), it is one of the prime treats of the season. Only when you grow your own corn and have it as fresh as this, day after day, can you know sweet corn that fairly melts in your mouth.

But it does take room, and therefore is not recommended as a crop for those whose gardens are on the small side. Beans, tomatoes, carrots and their kind produce a greater all-season yield for the space expended. If you have the room, however, you will enjoy raising some corn. It is comparatively easy to raise, and worth the effort. Either plant three varieties, early, midseason, and late all at once; or put in your favorite at intervals of ten days.

Whether you grow it in rows or in hills, you need to plant a block of it at a time rather than one long row, so it will cross-fertilize readily. Some people have their early corn both in and up already, due to the early season this year around Boston; but right now is not too late for planting in New England. Corn is a warm weather crop. The kernels will rot in the ground if planted when the ground is still cold and too wet with spring rains, and the seedlings can't always stand even a light frost. Safer plantings when the earth is warm will catch up.

Hybrid Varieties

In recent years growers have produced what are known as hybrid varieties, which are claimed to be stronger and to give a heavier yield for the space than some of the older kinds. Most of these have "cross" in the name. Most popular among these is Golden Cross Bantam for a late yellow corn. Some of the others are Spancross (early), Marcross and Carmelcross (mid-season). There are also of course the familiar older kinds like Evergreen and Country Gentleman. Do not save seed from the crosses. The hybridizers have to produce new seed each year.

Locate your corn so that the tall plants will not shade the other crops nor the later varieties of corn. Follow advice on the package as to distances apart. Hills should be about three feet apart each way, and rows from two to three feet (the early can be two.) The soil should be good but not too rich. If your soil has been manured this is all that is needed. If not, use some victory garden fertilizer at the time of planting, about two pounds for 25 hills or 100 feet of row, applied two or three inches from the seed to prevent burning. Thinning the seedlings can be done by pulling them up—carefully to avoid disturbing the roots of the others; or by cutting them off at the ground with the hoe. Ten inches apart in a row, or four plants to a hill is about right.

Corn roots are close to the surface in a broad mat. Keep the weeds down but cultivate shallowly and often. Hand-weed after the ears start forming. It does no good to pull the suckers from the plants, and may do harm, so leave them. If the roots of your plants seem too near the surface, hill up the loose soil around them to give the stalks support.

Good Corn Weather

Corn likes what the people of the Corn Belt call "good corn weather," meaning warm sunny days and nights; but it does not like drought. Therefore give it a good soaking between the rows during dry spells. Overhead watering may keep it from pollenizing; the safer and better way is to flood the trenches between the rows or hills twice a week.

Chief pests are corn smut, the corn ear worm, and the borer. For smut, which is a fungus trouble so far not combatted, pick off the white swellings or balls before they turn black, and destroy them to help out for next year. For the corn ear worm a few drops of mineral oil from an oil can, with rotenone, can be placed in the silk in the tip of the husk, but it must be done after pollenation or when the silk begins to wither. The borer is difficult to control. Eggs are laid at night by a small moth. Dust or spray at the central whorl and the bases of the leaves. For the time to do this in your locality, ask your agricultural extension station.

Harvesting the corn must be done at the right moment to capture its full sweetness and flavor. In general you can tell by noticing the silk, which should be dry, and by feeling the ear. This takes some experience. Happily there are always people in a family that like it very young and also more full, so mistakes can usually be eaten.

Because of the European corn borer all residents of New England States, where the borer has been a serious pest, are required to burn or plow in their corn stalks by April 15 of the following year.

Summer-School Topics Varied

If you want to learn Chinese, church music or Morse code, thermodynamics, writing, furniture or almost anything else you can think up, you can do it this year in the summer schools being held in Greater Boston. Summer courses are offered by 73 schools of this region, according to Miss Zelda Lions, Director of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange of Cambridge, which has just completed a survey of facilities.

The Prospect Union Educational Exchange, now at 18 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is a philanthropic agency, charging no fees, which offers educational information and counseling to adults. The results of its recent survey have been printed in a five-page leaflet, available free through the Union, and listing the various kinds of courses as well as the complete list of schools which one may attend this summer.

There are more than 160 kinds of courses being given, from accounting, advertising, and aeronautics in the A's to weaving, welding, and writers' courses at the end of the alphabet. One of the "nicest opportunities," according to Miss Lions, is the guidance school at Boston University; and among the "most timely and most useful" are the "engineering, science, and management war training courses" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These last include the engineering sciences, industrial relations, industrial inspection, surveying, statistics and similar subjects.

But there is something for everybody, Miss Lions points out. There are, of course, the teachers' courses, offered by the universities, the music schools, the Nursery Training School, and others.

There are academic brush-ups in Latin, Greek, geometry and all the other regular school subjects. There are a variety of self-improvement courses such as those in voice culture, vocabulary building, and public speaking. Because of the Berlitz School and the Boston Center for Adult Education almost any of the more unusual foreign languages may be studied in Boston, such as Japanese, Dutch, and Portuguese, with many schools offering French and Spanish. Due to Miss Farmer's School and the Wells Memorial Institute, victory gardeners and other forehanded persons may take canning.

Among the more unusual offerings are courses in upholstery, television, and cartography. Tennis, weaving, and embroidery are only three of many of the "hobby courses," providing ways in which busy persons can get their recreation right at home. "There really is no excuse for anyone's remaining ignorant, unskilled, nor in a rut," Miss Lions laughed. "There is such an abundance of what-will-you."

Funds Needed For City Streets

Continued from Page 1

as in prewar days. At least, he said, wear and tear on the roads has been practically the same.

"Motorists have the right to complain about bumpy roads," he pointed out, "for with their cars getting older, travelling over rough streets causes undue wear and tear on their automobiles."

Mr. Hyland's postwar program calls for an appropriation of $2,500,000 a year for the first three years after the cessation of hostilities. He believes that in order to bring the streets and main roads back to prewar standards it will be necessary to spend $4,500,000 in addition to the regular $3,000,000 usually earmarked for street repair and reconstruction work over a three-year period.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing—Warmer

Boston and Vicinity—Clearing weather. Warmer today. Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday. Cooler Sunday. Moderate winds today. Gentle to moderate winds tonight and Sunday.

Southwestern Maine—Increasing cloudiness, becoming cooler in extreme north portion today, with scattered light showers north portion during the afternoon. Clearing and somewhat cooler tonight. Sunday partly cloudy and cooler, except along the southeast coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Increasing cloudiness and continued warm today, with scattered light showers in north portions during the afternoon. Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Clearing weather this morning. Warmer today. Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday. Cooler Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:10 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:21 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 5:01 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Monday, 5:13 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Methodists Receive 4-Year Action Plan

A three-point program of Methodist action, embracing a four-year period, was presented by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam at the New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in Murdock Hall of the College Avenue Methodist Church in West Somerville last night.

The points are:

1. Methodists of the nation should set a goal of $25,000,000 to be raised in 1945 for rehabilitation in destroyed areas of Europe.

2. In 1946, there should be an emphasis on the appeal of evangelism and the awakening of the spiritual life of Methodists.

3. In 1947 funds should be raised for the purpose of offering scholarships and religious training for people in foreign lands.

Allied Nations Air Cadets Taught to Fly in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—While building its own unparalleled Air Force, the United States also has given extensive aid to other United Nations in training their flying units.

Frenchmen, for example, are learning to fly for victory among Alabama cotton fields. The airfield about three miles from Tuscaloosa used to be the municipal airport. First American cadets were taught there, then British, and now French. At times both American and French cadets have been in training simultaneously.

The French students at Hargrove Van Degraff Field then are sent to the school through the Army Air Forces. They wear Army Air Force cadet uniforms with a special tri-color shoulder patch and a distinguishing black necktie.

Brazilians in Training

Since the first Frenchmen arrived there in July, 1943, hundreds have learned to fly. The courses are given by American civilian instructors through interpreters.

Brazilian students in training in the United States get their primary training at Corsicana Field, Texas. There, with American cadets, they learn to fly, participate in American sports, learn some English or improve their previous knowledge of it.

Dutch students get their fundamentals of flying at the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics about 12 miles outside of Jackson.

RAF aviation cadets have received instructions at various aviation schools throughout the southern and western sections of the United States.

At Terrell, Texas, they have superimposed on American terrain an exact map of Europe so that in their training they can prepare for specific air offensives over Germany.

For example, with Terrell spotted as their London base, they fly off to Turner, Ark., which to them is Emden, Germany, for it has the same relationship on the American landscape that the German city has to London on the map of Europe. Likewise they take off for Cologne—which is Vicksburg, Miss., or Paris, France, which is Beaumont, Texas. A mission from London to Warsaw, Poland, means to these trainees a flight from Terrell to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This aviation school at Terrell, is only one of five British flying training schools that have been established in the United States. The others are at Miami, Okla.; Ponca City, Okla.; Mesa, Ariz.; and Cleswiton, Fla. Training at each school is supervised and checked by an RAF contingent. Terrell's crest combines in its design the British lion, American eagle, clasped hands, and the Lone Star of Texas.

One of the most unique and interesting training programs is that conducted at Thunderbird Feld, near Phoenix, Ariz., where Chinese Air Force cadets get Lend-Lease training.

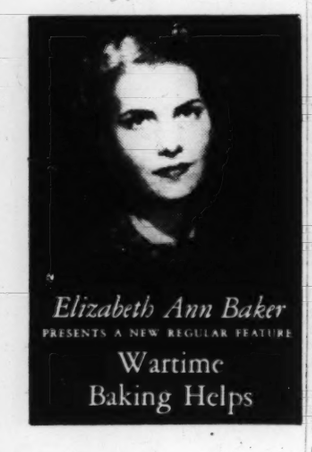
While the number of Chinese that have been trained there is a military secret, one can say that the total runs into many hundreds. Already some of these United States-trained fliers have seen action in the Far East, some as members of the United States Army 14th Air Force.

Chinese who come to the United States for training get the standard training course. Though they get considerable English-language work, it has been found more satisfactory to assign each trainee a number than to try to pronounce their names. This arrangement has been mutually satisfactory.

Chinese Sign for Life

Chinese cadets have their own barracks at the field, their own ground-school classes and flight squadrons. However, they spend much time with their American field mates and quickly become adept at American sports.

Less than 10 per cent of the Chinese cadets are eliminated. They have been given rigid examinations before being sent to the American school. Those who do "wash out" are not dropped from the Air Force, but transferred to other schools for study in ground-crew courses. A Chinese cadet can't quit China's Air Force. Before being accepted for training he must pledge himself to stay with the Chinese Air Force the rest of his life.



What is so rare as a family with ravenous appetites on a hot day in June. Getting your family to eat proper amounts of nourishing food in warm weather is a real problem, isn't it?

Irresistible desserts are always a good solution! A dessert can be more than just the "frosting" of the meal—it should be a wholesome, nutritious part of every meal.

Here's a helpful recipe that will be enthusiastically "in demand" by your family. Serve it with lots of fresh-from-your-Victory-Garden berries!

Summer Cottage Pudding

1½ c. sifted flour	½ c. sugar
3 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	½ tsp. salt
¼ c. shortening	1 egg, beaten
	½ c. milk

Sift flour with Rumford Baking Powder. Cream shortening, add sugar and salt and cream well together. Add egg and mix until creamy. Then add the flour and milk alternately in small amounts. Pour into a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 35 to 45 minutes. Serve with berries, caramel, chocolate or any desired sauce.

Additional nutrition is given your family when you use Rumford all-phosphate double-acting baking powder. Rumford contains valuable quantities of calcium and phosphorus, the minerals that play an important part in the nutrition of your family. Moreover, Rumford contains no alum to leave a bitter after-taste. The tastiest way to treat your family to extra nutrition is the Rumford Baking Powder way!

Time Saver Plan, new Rumford recipe folder contains many delicious dessert recipes. *Sugarless Recipes* will keep your cookie jar happy. Send for your free copies. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.

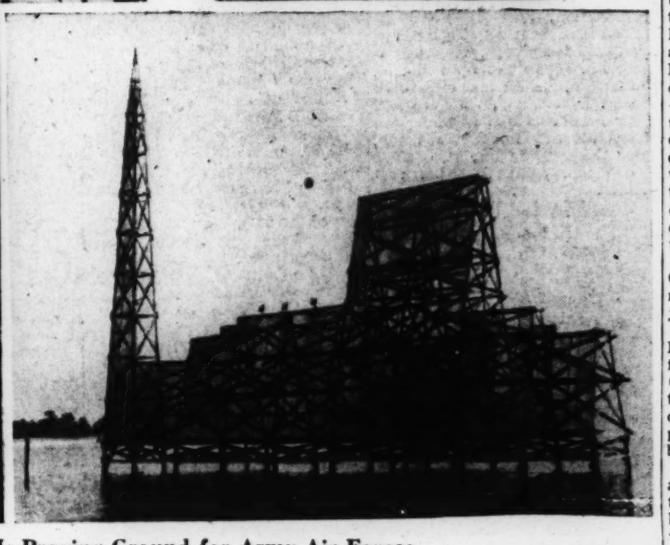
Princeton's Gymnasium Swept by $500,000 Fire

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27 (AP)—Fire of undetermined origin swept the Princeton University gymnasium May 24 and destroyed prized trophies including the Childs Cup which university officials said was the oldest college crew trophy in the nation.

George R. Meyers, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, estimated the damage at $500,000. The gymnasium was erected in 1901, a gray stone structure in Gothic style. Now only the walls of the main part of the building are intact.

Also lost were many other trophies dating back to 1870, athletic equipment and a valuable athletic library collected by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, former Director of the Department of Physical Education.

U. S. Planes Profit From Lessons Learned in Battle



Florida's Eglin Field Is Proving Ground for Army Air Forces

Control tower of a firing range at Eglin Field, Fla., Army Air Force Proving Ground, is shown in upper left; one observer watches a four-motored B-24 Liberator test its guns on the bore-sighting platform. Upper right: An airman prepares to enter the low-pressure chamber, which simulates high-altitude conditions of flight and bombing. Lower left: Wacs of the weather station accumulate data necessary for daily forecasts, to help battle-proven pilots show industrial and Army officials how planes can profit from overseas experience. Lower right: Cleverly constructed water target used on missions simulating over-water conditions.

War Opposed In Reversal By Baptists

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27 (AP)—The Northern Baptist Convention adopted yesterday an amendment and a resolution restoring the denomination's traditional pacifist stand, temporarily reversed May 25 when a resolution offered from the floor was carried in support of the war effort.

The final session amended the May 25 resolution, deleting among other things a sentence containing the words "God has a stake in this war." It also passed a motion proposed by the Committee on Resolutions reiterating previous "emphatic pronouncements against war" and leaving Church members "free to follow the dictates of conscience in respect to our individual attitude and support of the war effort."

The May 25 resolution committing the Church to the support of the war was introduced directly on the floor in a surprise motion by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, President of the International Christian Endeavor, who left to go abroad after its adoption.

Among resolutions were those designating D-day as a day of prayer; condemning the "black market"; favoring the return of loyal Japanese-Americans to their homes; proposing compulsory wartime arbitration of strikes and lockouts; insisting that no citizen "shall be deprived of the right to vote because of his color, creed or financial or social position"; petitioning President Roosevelt to relax the blockade of Europe; increasing a fund allotment for Baptist conscientious objectors and supporting "the establishment of a world organization in which every nation is invited to participate."

Poling Honored

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of Baptist Temple, said yesterday that he thinks most American Baptists believe that God has a stake in the war and want their church to be militant.

Dr. Poling, honored at a dinner prior to his departure for overseas, was commenting upon an amendment of a resolution he offered before the Northern Baptist Convention at Atlantic City. He said: "I'm told that at the closing session they took two phrases out of my resolution. These phrases were 'God has a stake in this war,' and 'militant as an army with banners.'

"The latter is a quotation from Scriptures. I am sure that Baptists believe overwhelmingly in a militant church. They voted five to one for that in a full convention. If freedom is at stake in this war; if peace, democracy, justice and human personalities are at stake in this war, then God has a stake in this war."

Baptists Get $100,000 Gift For Emergency War Use

By Religious News Service

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A gift of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the War Emergency Forward Fund of the Northern Baptist Convention was announced during the meeting of the Convention here.

The donation is earmarked for reconstruction and repair of churches of the denominations and for forming a center abroad for the care of war victims.

Prices and Your Purse: Ration Return?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 27

Housewives can count on getting their regular five-pound-per-person sugar allotment when it's time for the next coupon to be valid June 15. Only a few days ago, OPA restored a cut in sugar to ice cream and candy makers—a hint that the current household rate will be continued. Don't expect any increase. Also, there will be a closer check on use of canning sugar than was originally contemplated.

Ration Return?

Maldistribution of meat supplies may force OPA to put meat back on rationing again, but officials hope not. First on which point values might be reinstated might be ham, pork loins, veal, lamb chops and roasts.

OPA is hoping that the normal summer decline in demand for meat will even up supplies without further Government action.

War Comes First

A shortage of freon, a chlorinated hydrocarbon compound, will keep most hotel, department store and restaurant air conditioning equipment idle this summer by order of WPB. The chemical: is being used to kill off mosquitoes in the Pacific war theaters.

'Tis Big Job

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles is appealing to consumers not to get too upset over "shoddiness" in clothing and yard goods. By using fewer threads to the inch, he explains, mills can weave goods faster. Most of it will wear reasonably well.

It's a big job though to retrain the American taste away from fine quality.

Clothes Up 7 P. C.

OPA and WPB are now working out a program to increase the number of women's house dresses selling for around $1.69, 55-cent men's shorts, $1.00 women's slips and $1.65 men's shirts.

Labor Department figures show that clothes are up 7 per cent over a year ago, threatening the Government's "hold-the-line" success.

New System Works

Old type B and C gas coupons without serial numbers will be invalid after June 1.

Not one counterfeit coupon has been discovered thus far among the new serially-numbered coupons.

No Pleasure Jaunt

You can get gasoline to go pick apples or work in a tomato cannery this summer, but it will be no pleasure jaunt. The car must carry at least four persons and there must be no adequate alternative means of transportation.

Key to Gasoline

Watch the invasion. That is the key to whether you'll get more gas this summer. Supplies have been built up to the point where civilians could have more but Petroleum Administrator Ickes doesn't intend to release them until he sees more exactly what the Army and Navy will need to liberate Europe.

Canned Goods

Don't feel guilty if you are moved to replenish your canned goods stock.

Fact is that grocery shelves must be depleted to encourage canners to can more.

Canned goods are expected to be scarce next winter.

OPA keeps saying that the present point holiday on canned vegetables is only temporary.

Bright Spot

The fresh fruit supply is expected to look up for the rest of this year with cherries, peaches, apples, and oranges all more plentiful than last.

Bright spot is the OPA's promise to take the "water" out of watermelon prices so more people can afford them this year than last.

Social Worker Asserts Part in War Boosts Morale of Underprivileged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Changes wrought by war service in the morale of the underprivileged are told in the May issue of Survey Midmonthly. A furlough usually means a homecoming, but home, for a great number of these orphaned or delinquent youths, is the social agency where is found the one individual for whom they feel a strong personal tie, says Madeline Dane Ross, formerly Executive Secretary of one of the large New York settlements.

Miss Ross tells hopefully of her experiences with a sufficient number of the furloughed to warrant outstanding praise.

Shy boys have become leaders, the neighborhood "menace" has found satisfying excitement, one boy has become a paratrooper, another has won a citation for capturing 16 Japanese.

"Boys who bore once the slouch of indifference look well, stand well, have a good handshake. They are both serious and gay. Some of them smile for the first time in the social worker's remembrance. They appear contented and proud.

"Many of these young men are experiencing a sense of belonging for the first time in their lives. Now, at last, they are necessary and wanted. This sense of belonging is an emotion that no amount of 'social service' had ever before been able to give them. Can social work learn to preserve it? Or find out how it might be given to others without the 'tool' of war?" Miss Ross asks.

The article concludes with the observation that no matter how much one abhors war, the advantages gleaned in these experiences should not be overlooked—the discovery that "it was in the armed services that these boys arrived."

Travel Is Slow but Sure On This Kind of 'A' Card

OLIN, Iowa, May 27 (AP)—Gasoline rationing didn't bother Miss Quitteen Hudachek, when faced with a 425-mile trip home from Indiana University at Bloomington, where she is a graduate student. She made the vacation jaunt on her horse Rex in 11 days.

WSA Asked to Explain Layoff of Field Inspectors

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Officials of the War Shipping Administration will be asked to explain why they are reducing their force of field inspectors, some of whom have reported widespread pay-roll padding in shipyards, Representative Louis J. Capozzoli (D) of New York, said today.

Mr. Capozzoli is Chairman of a House Committee which in the last two days has heard testimony that ships under repair here were overloaded with workmen, that scores of workmen slept or gambled aboard ship during work hours, and that the cost-plus contract system was abused.

Witnesses included some of 200 WSA field inspectors who had appeared at the hearing by invitation after they had received notice that their jobs were to terminate May 31. They said they had sent a telegram of protest today to President Roosevelt and Members of Congress.

The telegram said that all of the 200 inspectors scheduled to be dismissed were honorably discharged veterans of the present war whose work had resulted "in the saving of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money and in expediting the flow of vessels to the far corners of the world."

It asked that the President and Congressmen "bring to light" the reasons for the termination of their jobs.

Sidney K. Cartwright, Port of New York Field Service manager for the WSA, testified before the Committee that his office had turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a number of reports of pay-roll padding and labor overloading.

Mr. Cartwright said the office also had called to the F. B. I.'s attention a number of cases which he said involved gambling by workmen aboard ships and a case of a workman whose "take-away" pay for one week totaled $246.

Mr. Cartwright testified that an assistant and he boarded a vessel being repaired in March by the Cardinal Engineering Company in Brooklyn and found between 400 and 500 men employed when "about one-half this number was needed for the work."

"There was a tremendous amount of idleness, loafing and horseplay on that vessel," he said. "My assistant found 20 men on the main deck playing with a mongrel dog—throwing sticks for the dog to retrieve.

"We got no co-operation here from the management. My assistant talked with Joseph Cardinal and told him of the condition. Mr. Cardinal blew up and told my assistant not to bother him."

Gambling aboard the vessels was common but difficult to locate because one workman would hammer on the deck as a tip to the players to scatter, Mr. Cartwright said.

'Oh Rubbish,' Says City

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Stanley Miller has sent a bill of $18.50 to the city for a new oil stove. He claims it was picked up by rubbish collectors after he carried it outdoors for a cleaning.

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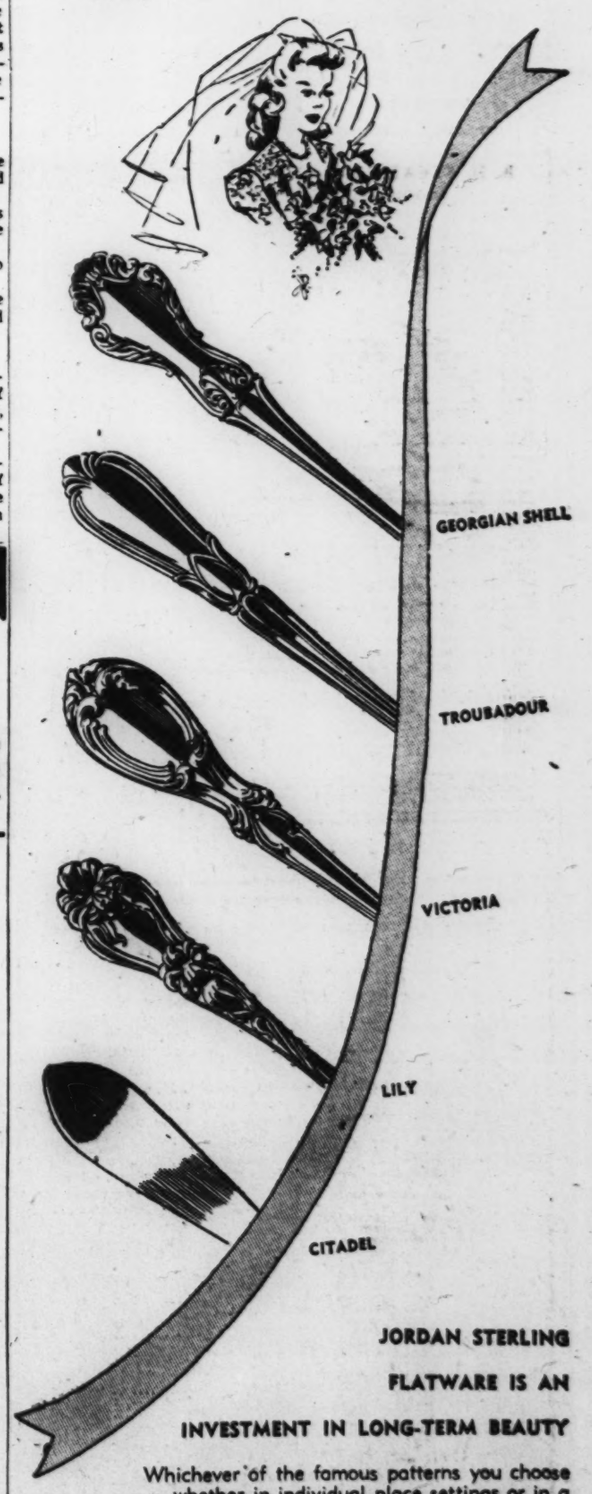

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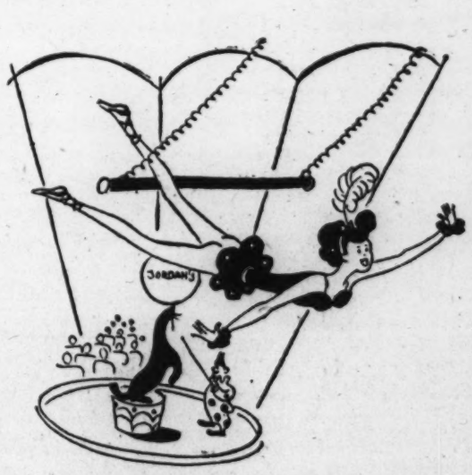

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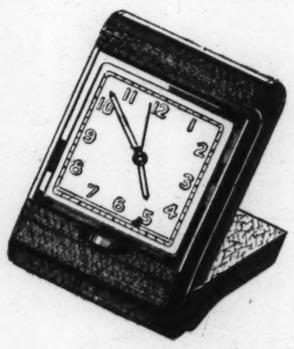

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More Training of Women For Industry Advocated

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Much more emphasis should be placed on the training of women for industry, and women should have a place on the national committee recently set up to direct postwar planning for vocational schools, Mrs. Eunice S. Harrison of Woodbridge, N. J., Education Chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, declared in an interview today.

Mrs. Harrison, who is former principal of the Middlesex County Girls' Vocational School in Woodbridge and now Director of Education for New Jersey State Colony, an institution caring for 800 retarded boys, will be the chief speaker at tonight's annual convention banquet of the Massachusetts Federation of B. and P. W. Clubs at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

"It is deplorable," she said, "that after the magnificent role played by women in industry, not a single woman is included on the national committee on postwar planning for vocational schools. Our President, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, registered our protest in Washington, but without avail.

"Our vocational schools have not done nearly enough for women," she continued, adding that in one of the most progressive New England States there is not a single woman prinicpal of a vocational school.

She regrets the tendency which exists in some States at least to make all vocational schools into technical high schools. She thinks vocational schools should be graded from post high school down through junior high school. Otherwise, she says, the large group of workers who will never be capable of taking the training at the high school level are completely neglected.

Mrs. Harrison does not believe that women will be a glut on the industrial labor market after the war. "Many will gladly return to their homes and that greatest of all tasks the rearing of children." She does believe, however, that many women in managerial capacities have become so valuable they will be indispensable. Also that proper planning will result in the expansion of many fields such as teaching, social work, and community activity.

Mrs. Eunice S. Harrison

Education Chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who is addressing the Massachusetts Federation at its annual convention in Swampscott this evening.

The duty of the education committees of local B. and P. W. Clubs, according to Mrs. Harrison, is to assume leadership in the solution of problems related to the vocational and professional training and employment of women. To this end they should study community plans and disseminate information regarding changing conditions of employment. They should tell where shortages exist and inform women of the possibilities of training and refresher courses. The B. and P. W. Federation, she said, is especially interested in seeing women engaged in the higher fields of science, engineering, and management.

Mrs. Harrison is eager to see properly qualified women appointed on policy-making boards. Meanwhile, as a prod as well as preparation, she would urge women in every city and hamlet in the country to follow the example of Baltimore women, a selected group of whom attend every meeting of the City Council. About 15 women's organizations in that State capital have assigned to their members regular schedules for attending Council meetings.

One of the functions of Mrs. Harrison's Committee is to administer the Lena Lake Forrest scholarship fund, which is used to help women complete their degrees in the graduate field. Mrs. Harrison explained that the B. and P. W.'s policy of helping graduate rather than undergraduate students is based on the conviction that not enough attention is paid to the former. It aims to help them over the last rungs that will lift them into the exceptional class of business of professional women.

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Dress Union Girls Gain In Tolerance

Greater racial tolerance has been developed among girls employed in dress manufacturing in Boston by the educational program of their union, Mrs. Eve Lasson reported today.

Mrs. Lassen is the local Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which begins its twenty-fifth annual convention, representative of 305,000 members in the United States and Canada, at Hotel Statler Monday. A chorus of 45 union girls will open the convention.

"Our girls, who are primarily from 18 to 25, come largely from the second generation of newcomers to America," the education leader said. "They are chiefly Armenians, Syrians, Italians, Irish, and Jewish.

"At the rehearsals of our choral and dramatic groups, we occasionally have girls get up and sing Armenian, Italian and other folk songs. Incidentally, we have had four rehearsals this week for the convention, each of several hours, and the girls in one shop have made and contributed the costumes.

Discuss Racial Incidents

"The girls naturally work closely together, they have come to know each other, and they make a much more tolerant group than they were two years ago when we started our educational work. I notice that they hesitate now to criticize others because of racial differences.

"If something such as race riots comes up, we talk about it, and try to broaden our point of view. That is one of our main purposes. Our interest does not lie in developing professionals out of amateurs, though we are very happy if that happens. Our aim is to give the girls a more rounded life and a deeper appreciation of the problems that face workers.

"While the girls come to sing and to act, they really learn a great deal more. I think they are more responsible members of the community.

"Indeed since the war and the very active interest that organized labor has taken in it, we all feel ourselves more a part of the community."

Cotton Section Prominent

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has made a place for itself in the forefront of educational work in the labor movement locally, as it has nationally. This activity is carried on here by its Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department, of which Jack Halpern is supervisor.

All the girls participating are members of the union. They come to rehearsals in the evening after a day's work in the shop.

The choral director is Rueben Osofky, while the dramatic group is under the direction of Doris Branson Whitehouse. Both groups have joined in a "United Nations Pageant," which has given 20 performances about Boston, mostly to help in the war effort. The girls have also contributed in other ways to the war activities.

Classes in parliamentary law and social hygiene are held in addition, Mrs. Lasson said. These usually do not contain more than 15 or 16 girls. Together with the forums that are put on and the recreational work, the educational endeavors reach a substantial proportion of the union membership.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6 p. m.—Eyes Front. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Feature: "Country Magazine." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, May 28

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31.1m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GVX, 11.93meg., 25.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band in Central Park. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Williamstown Male Voice Choir. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Whit Sunday's Service from Durham Cathedral. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Musical Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston
2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.
3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—The Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m. to Midnight—Same as WNAC.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, May 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Women in Transportation Line Form Traffic Club of N. E.

Log of the Port of Boston

Women affiliated with the transportation field in the northeast corner of the United States are engaged in organizing a Women's Traffic Club of New England.

From the offices of railroads, steamship agencies, and industrial companies women have shown wide interest in the project, and have already met and elected as chairman Miss Anna Manion of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

A committee now considering bylaws is to submit its work at a meeting to be held June 5. This committee consists of Miss Mary E. Maguire (chairman), Miss Evelyn Lake and Miss Esther M. Freeman.

Another committee is considering the question of membership, made up as follows: Miss Grace G. Cunningham of Jordan Marsh Company (chairman), Miss Janet A. Hart of Delware & Hudson Railroad, Miss Frances G. Warren of Stone's Express, Inc., Miss Lucille M. Jones of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Mrs. Ruth W. Wilkie of Davenport Peters Company, and Miss Mary E. O'Connor of Furness, Withy & Co. The place of the next meeting is not yet determined.

Traffic and transportation clubs for the women employed in such offices have been organized in many of the large cities of the country, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Los Angeles and San Francisco, but this is said to be the first move to establish such a group in New England.

10 Victory Ships in April

Shipyards of New England delivered 12 of the 154 new ships that represent the April merchant fleet production of the nation's shipbuilders, according to the Maritime Commission. All 12 of the New England-built ships were of the Liberty type, 10 being delivered from the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards at South Portland, Maine, and two from the Walsh-Kaiser Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.

Delivery of the 154 ships in April brings the 1944 total to 564 ships, compared with 536 ships for the first four months of the banner shipbuilding year of 1943, the Commission states. In the total delivered in April were 10 of the new Victory cargo type, marking a change in the trend of the construction program of the Commission, to the fast type of ship represented by the Victory ship.

Big Merchant Fleet Built

Merchant ships built in the United States in 1936 numbered nine vessels. Production doubled in 1937 when the output was 18 ships. The record from then on reads as though Uncle Sam had discovered the fabled Aladdin's lamp. The figures:

Year	Ships Built
1938	25
1939	28
1940	55
1941	99
1942	746
1943	1896
1944*	564

*First four months.

Fleet Value in Peace

Merchant ships are but tools to take to buyers the merchandise Americans have to sell and to bring back to Americans raw products and finished goods in quantity that will enable them to improve their living conditions. Thus Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator, told Boston shipping men in a statement in connection with National Maritime Day. The Merchant fleet—a present national defense arm—can in time of peace play an important role in national economic life, he said.

Agent to Manage Inn

Versatile Harry I. Brooks, erstwhile general passenger agent for the Eastern Steamship Lines, has taken over the management of the Woodbound Inn at East Jaffrey, N. H.

Efforts to Move Wool

In efforts to clear wool from customs custody, collectors of customs are to prepare a list showing all available data for bales that have been in "general order" for several years in their districts, for forwarding to the Boston Wool Trade Association, which will attempt to locate the owners and get the wool into trade channels.

Liberty Ship Captain

Master of a 10,000-ton Liberty ship—Henry Ward Beecher—at 24, Capt. Robert H. Smith, son of a widely known Boston steamship man, Thomas F. Smith, of Harris & Co., Inc., is said to be the youngest man to command a large vessel in the American merchant marine. Capt. Smith graduated from the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1939, is a resident of Wollaston, and a member of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy Club, composed of graduates of the Nautical Schoolship.

New Officers of Club

New officers of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy Club, which is made up of graduates of the school of that name, formerly known as the Massachusetts Nautical School, are: Commander Leo A. Keating, Master, succeeding Commander F. S. Walker; Lieut. Commander J. W. Gosselin, Mate, succeeding Lieut. Paul Skuse; Warrant Machinist W. R. Hendy, Ship's Writer; H. P. Thatcher, Purser, and R. P. Abbott, Masthead Lookout. **Leon Stone**

Country Dance Society to Meet

The Country Dance Society will foot it on the green as usual, on Saturday, June 3, at its annual party on the estate of its President, Mrs. James J. Storrow, of Lincoln, Mass.

While jive and jitterbug please the crowd, there are still several hundred persons in Greater Boston who prefer the English and early American folk dances for pastime. Every year they go to Lincoln to do "Shrewsbury Lasses" and the "Morpeth Rant" and "Newcastle" and the Morris Dance, and a number of others by equally enchanting names.

Nearly 30 years ago Mrs. Storrow was instrumental in bringing to the United States the noted folk dance authority, Cecil Sharp, who taught many of the English steps in this country. The movement has since spread from coast to coast.

Building Experts To Meet in Boston

Mapping the postwar skylines of America will occupy the attention of building authorities from all over the United States at a mammoth, joint conference of three large building groups in the Hotel Statler, June 12-15, inclusive.

The three organizations are the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., the New England Building Officials Conference, Inc., and the Massachusetts Building Commissioner and Inspectors Association, Inc.

James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner of Boston and President of the New England group, is in charge of the program. Nearly 1,000 experts are expected to attend, including some of the bigwigs in Washington and Canada. Among some of the topics for discussion are present and postwar building problems, buildings of the future, public safety laws and building codes.

Reservations for the conference have already been received from every major city in the United States.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30.
Wilbur — "The Corn is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth — "Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—"Stovepipe Hat," new musical produced by Carl E. Ring. 8:30. Matinee Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"Getting Married," by George Bernard Shaw. 8:30. Performance repeated Saturday night at 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. 8:30.
Saturday's Program
French Military March ..... Saint-Saens
Overture "Fingal's Cave" ..... Mendelssohn
"Classical" Symphony ..... Prokofiev
"Wise Apples" for Clarinet and Orchestra ..... McBride
Clarinet Solo by the Composer
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
Robert McBride Conducting
Piano Concerto No. 2, in G major (first movement) ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Gregory Tucker
"Ad Lib" ..... Tucker
"Strawberry Jam" ..... McBride
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet

Sunday

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Ellabelle Davis, soprano. Hellmut Baerwald, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 2:55, 6:05, 9:10. "The Amazing Mr. Forrest," Jack Buchanan, Edward Everett Horton. 1:50, 5, 8:06.
Fenway—"The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "Jamboree," George Byron, Ruth Terry. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.
Kenmore — "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Tender Comrade," Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.
Modern—"Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:45. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino. 10:45 a. m., 2:16, 5:50, 9:25.
Normandie—"Tunisian Victory," 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Orpheum—"Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:25.
Paramount—"The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry, George Byron. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
RKO-Boston—"Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.
Scollay—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.
State—"Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 1:05, 4:06, 7:07, 10:08. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 11:30 a. m., 2:31, 5:32, 8:33.
South Station Theater—"Frontier in Italy," "A Night in Mexico City," "The Struggle for Life," "How to Hold Your Husband ... Back!" "Information Please," "Open Fire," "To Heir Is Human," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"The Crimean Campaign," "Mexico City After Dark," "Cadet Nurses," "African Safari," "Wild Geese," "Popeye," Disney cartoon, World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari. 1, 4:30, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In Our Time," Paul Henreid, Ida Lupino. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. Continuous 1:15-11. **Allston:** "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "False Colors," Hop-a-long Cassidy. **Regent:** "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. "Klondike Kate," A. Savage, Tom Neal.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Calaboose," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers, Ruth Terry. Continuous 2-11. **Coolidge Corner:** "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller. **Cleveland Circle:** "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. Continuous 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, William Gargan. **Harvard:** "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "So This Is Washington," Lum 'n Abner. 2, 8. **University:** "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 3:18, 6:12, 9:36. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 2:08, 5:02, 8:16. **Park:** "Lassie Come Home," Roddy MacDowall. "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Navy Way," Jean Parker. Cont. from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 2:30, 8:15. "The Memphis Belle." 4:10, 9:55.
LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "Two Tickets To London," M. Morgan, A. Curtis. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore, Tina Thayer. Continuous from 7 p. m.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. **Mystic:** "Lost Angel," James Craig. 3:13, 6:1, 9:25. "Somewhere in France." 1:45, 4:51, 7:57. **Orpheum:** "Bar-20," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. **Maplewood:** "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. 3:12, 5:15, 8:15. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. **Strand:** "Gun Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "You Can't Ration Love."
MEDFORD—Medford: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard. **Fellsway:** "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Memphis Belle."
NATICK — Colonial: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell, Anne Baxter. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Ed. Quilland, Harriet Hilliard. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Chinese Cat," Sidney Toler, Benson Fong. "Pack Up Your Troubles." 2, 8. **Strand:** "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan. **Strand:** "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Lady in the Death House," Lionel Atwill.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Prairie Chickens." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Memphis Belle," 2:06, 7:53. "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 3:03, 8:48.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Gun Ho," Randolph Scott. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, John Litel. **Coolidge:** "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Beautiful, But Broke," Joan Davis.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Time	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of today:	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	K. Raht; C. Cooksey	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; J. Carradine	Hour; speakers; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	"WACS You Know"	"School's Out"	Patterns in Rhythm	Musical program
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Highlights"	Mrs Lars Anderson, talk	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Amory Brothers, songs.	First Service Command	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Lineup
2:15	J T Frederick, con	"A to Z in Novelty"	Performance: mus.; dr.	Cubs baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Memory Ballads	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Allen Roth's Music	Weekend Function	Cubs baseball game	News; Music; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.	News; 'Sez You': Quiz	New England Junior	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports program
3:15	William Green	"Sez You": comedy quiz	Town Meeting	Cubs baseball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; Maj.	Eddie Condon's Jazz	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Concert; George Frazier	"Men Make the Navy"	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	London Reports	"Evans, Songs"	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Claude Thornhill's Orch
4:15	Ted Husing, sports	Saturday Review with	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Quaker City Serenade	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:30	News; "Follies":	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Doctors at War": dr.	Musical Roundup	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Doctors at War": dr.	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	News; Concert orch.;	"Your America": Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sports program
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Joseph Stopak, cond	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sports program
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One: News	WHDH Studio Orch	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	WHDH Studio Orch	Robert Ringling, int.	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	'Labor & Politics'	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores: "Gas-	American Story: drama.	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	light Harmonies": s'gs	The Arms and the Man	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	Helen Jepson; Lawrence	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Tibbett; J. Blackton	"Ellery Queen": drama	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Pops Orchestra:	"Truth or Consequence":	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.:	Ralph Edwards, mc	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Prokofieff: Classical	National Barn Dance;	Symphony Hour: Vival-	Classical Album: Deli-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Symphony in D major	comedy; songs; orch	di: D Minor Concerto;	us' "Society Set"
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Beethoven Symphony	Classical Album: Deli-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quis	No. 8; Reznicek; Turina	us' "Society Set"
10:00	Serenade": music.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please'	"Musical Autographs"	guest, Gail Patrick	Detective Mystery dr.	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.	Benny Goodman's Orch
10:45	Sen. E. H. Moore	Presents: drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Woody Herman's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Johnnie Richard's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer': drama	D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Johnnie Richard's Orch	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

Time	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Male quartet	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time; Music
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Six Pillars of Peace"	Network program	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Church in the Wildwood	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Springtime Melodies	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies	American Legion Memo-	ices; speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies	rial Day Program;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	band; choir; speakers	ices; speaker
11:45	ing; guest panel	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	American Leg. Memorial	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Shevuoth: drama.	Reviewing Stand: Polish-	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	"The Golden Calf"	Russian Controversy	Dinah Shore, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Baseball-Cricket	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Across the Footlights	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama.
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Negro Colleges"	Cavalcade of Song	"Vatican and Moscow"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Bid for Victory":	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	"Music for an Hour,"	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Eddie Dunn, mc.	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	con by Russell Bennett	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Lee Castle's Orch.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Lee Castle's Orch.	gram; talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	'The Life of Riley': dr.	World News: Upton	"Thanks to America":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Vladimir Golsch-	with William Bendix	Close; Roy Shield's Or	Bert Kalmar, Jr., guest	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	mann, con.; Bee-	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour': pick-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
3:45	thoven: 5th Sym-	"Hot Copy": drama	ups from Training Cen-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
4:00	phony; Piano Con-	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Wide Horizons: Eddie	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:15	certo; Casadesus.	Musical Poll of Hits	world; speakers	Dowling, sphr.; music	operas; recordings
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Mona Paulee; Wm. Har-	Lands of the Free: dr.;	'Abe Lincoln's Story': dr	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Percy Faith, con.	grave; W Pelletier, con	French in Canada; Nws	'Abe Lincoln's Story': dr	operas; recordings
5:00	Family Hour: Ei-	Mary Small Revue: Vic-	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.":	Sunday Dance Session
5:15	leen Farrell; Reed	tor Jory, guest	Dr. Frank Black, con.;	Elissa Landi, guest star	Sunday Dance Session
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	Musical Steelmakers	Tossy Spivakovsky;	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45	Wom. I'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	Tchaikovsky, Concerto	dog Drummond": dr.	Sunday Dance Session
6:00	R. Hussey; G. Raft:	"Radio Hall of Fame":	Dramatic sketch	"Roosty of the AAF,"	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	"The Sun Field"	Kate Smith; Eddie Can-	Dramatic sketch	with S. Sgt. Wm. Tracy	light Services: speaker
6:30	America in Air	tor; Al Jolson; Benny	'The Great Gildersleeve'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	Goodman Quartet; Or.	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show	Old-Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Bee-
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Jack Benny Show	Hour; speaker	thoven's Symphony
7:30	"We, the People":	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly	Bandwagon: A. Roth;	Old-Fashioned Revival	No. 3
7:45	Speakers; music	m. c.	Alec Templeton: News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Vill'ge Chapel	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Ida Lupino	Baseball scores; Music	Carthy; Orson Welles	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	terest pgm; g'st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Mexico City Symphony;	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Jesus Reyes, conductor	Hour; speaker
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Mexico City Symphony;	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Moylan Sisters	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Jesus Reyes, conductor	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Music in Review"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores
10:15	It": quiz program	"Music in Review"	Orch.; Gloria Halliday	The Good-Will Hour:	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	Message of Israel	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man": dr.	Message of Israel	Tremayne; guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Yanks in the Orient"	News of the World	Old-Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story: Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls: News	Air Transport'n China	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

Time	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory".	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow": sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Geo. A. Sloan: "Role of	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Industry in Research"	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show": Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Light of the World	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports Program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	"The Black Castle": sk.	Sports Program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic reports of	News Service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game at Phila-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens	Network program	"Right to Happiness"	delphia: Pittsburgh Pi-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch.	rates-Philadelphia Blue	News; F. Master's Orch.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jays	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Jewish Philanthropies	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch.	Baseball game: Pitts-	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	burgh Pirates-Philadel-	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	phia Blue Jays	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Network Program	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music.	News Highlights	K. Ivers: Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Inter.	music; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Embarkation Port Band	"The Army Air Forces":	Men Make the Navy
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Sing a War Song"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: Alexis	"Counterspy": drama	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Sibe-
9:15	Smith; M. Hop-	"Counterspy": drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	lius: Symphony No. 5
9:30	kins; O. Kruger;	Russ Morgan's Orch	"Information Please":	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album: Sibe-
9:45	'Old Acquaintance'	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	honey; Bob Stanley's Or.	lius: Symphony No. 5
10:00	Guild: Ann Soth-	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	ern; Congo Maisie	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Ernie Flo Rito's Orch	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime: Variety.	"The Symphonette": M.	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz show;	Count Basie's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.
10:45	Johnny Morgan	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Raymond Scott's Or
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Carle Rhodes' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Memorial Program:	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	State House, Bos.	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; News

Prisoners' Aid Group Elects New Officers

The Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners, which has completed its 98th year of rehabilitation work, held its annual meeting recently at its office, 20 Pemberton Square.

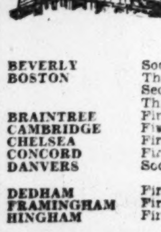
Officers elected include: Forrest W. Palmer, President; the Rev. John Nicol Mark, Vice-President; the Rev. Robert Walker, Secretary; Charles C. Swett, Treasurer; Edward A. Darling, Auditor, and Anna L. Cornwall, Agent.

The newly elected councilors are Malcolm R. Bean, Allan C. Emery, and Wallace R. Lovett.

War Relief

Headquarters of the War Relief Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at 420 Boylston Street will be closed all next week, May 29-June 5. During the Federation's annual convention at Swampscott, May 31-June 3, temporary headquarters will be open at the New Ocean House under the direction of Mrs. John J. Jennings, Chairman. The Division has just received an emergency call for 1,000 pair of hospital slippers to be used on hospital ships.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON



The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, MAY 28, WILL BE
"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced"

		Sun.A.M.	Wed.P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
	(except 2nd Wed.)		
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells P'kway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	10:45	7:45
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk; Entrance also 24 Province Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building; Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Fitchburg Plant Is 'Champ' Among Winners for Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 27—For establishing a record of one national War Production Board honor for every 13 workers in their ordnance factory here, the employees of the American Type Founders Company were cited today as "national champions" for award-winning ideas and suggestions to speed production and save manpower and critical materials.

Six more workers have just won national honors for ideas and gadgets, boosting output from 10 to 100 per cent, Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England Regional Manager of the WPB's War Production Drive, announced today at ceremonies originally planned to honor 39 of the foundry's 572 war workers for their WPB awards over the past two years.

"There is no plant in America whose workers even come close to your amazing record," he told a luncheon audience of 75 labor-management production committeemen, management executives, and award winners at Hotel Raymond.

Closest competitors, Mr. Bowes added, are the 14,700 shipyard workers at the Marinship Corporation, Sasalito, Calif., and the 30,000 aircraft engine builders at Packard Motors, Detroit. "At Marinship there is one national WPB Award for every 100 workers; at Packard one for every 259. But, here at American Type Founders, there is one award for every 13."

The six new national winners are: Robert J. Cunningham (now in the Navy); Edward F. Donelan, Anthony C. Quatrale, William S. Grubb, Rene A. Gagne, and Emile R. Dion. The first four named have previously won national honors.

Mr. Gagne's suggestion for a change in reaming the inside of field guns reduced to none the number of barrels rejected for damage.

Mr. Cunningham eliminated three operations in finishing artillery breech blockcranks by suggesting changes in lathes and broaching fixtures.

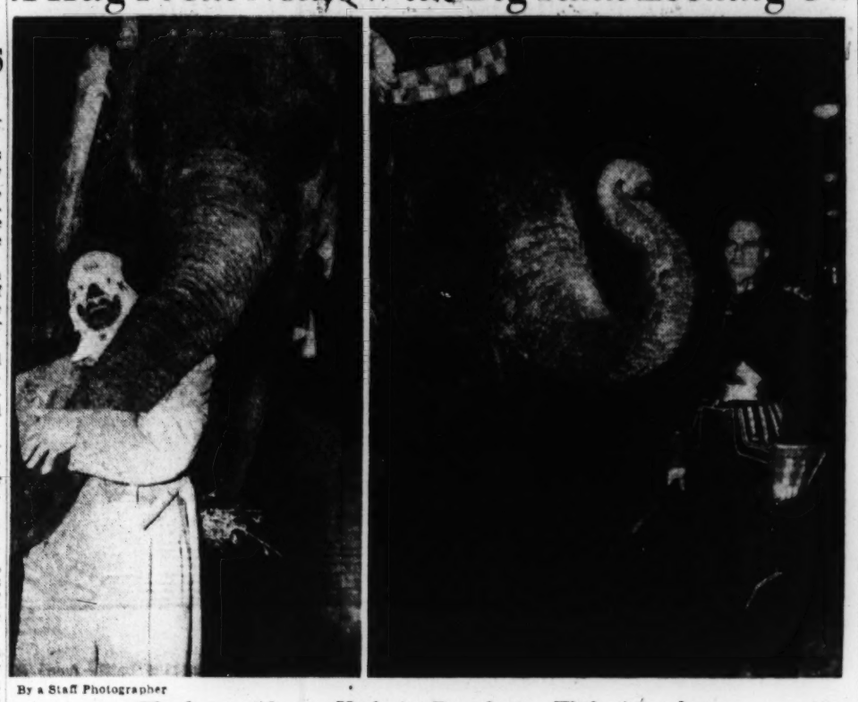
Mr. Grubb accelerated production of pump and governor brackets 100 per cent and got more accurate cutting by a similar simplification.

Mr. Donelan, by devising "stops" on his profiling machine, eliminated two time-taking setups, saved six-and-a-half-man-hours daily and increased production of artillery breech block parts more than 80 per cent.

Mr. Dion's proposed change in lathe work on gun barrels not only reduced normal rejects, but boosted production more than 10 per cent.

Mr. Quatrale's award-winning idea in milling a vital gun part, stopped wear and vibration, saved five man-hours a day and raised output approximately 25 per cent.

A Hug From Nellie With Big Ruth Looking On



By a Staff Photographer

Elephants Always High in Popularity With Attendants

Ponderous elephants, next to the beautiful horses, are about the most popular animals at the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, now playing at the Boston Garden. Circusgoers love to watch their intelligent acts and feed them peanuts. Circus folk become closely attached to these "biggest things in the animal world today." Clown Johnny Tripp, shown with Nellie, left, holds back a bunch of hay from her and she playfully hugs him. "She wouldn't harm a hair of my head," he says as he grins and passes a hand over his bald pate. Jerry Winters, one of the elephant handlers, with Big Ruth, right, keeps a close watch on the huge animals. While kindly and gentle most of the time, he says, elephants often are inclined to push and shove one another "almost to the point of squabbling." The life of an elephant, one gathers, is just one big circus.

Czechs Observe Beneš Anniversary

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—Czechoslovakians throughout the world, looking forward to the approaching liberation of their country, attach special significance today to the 60th anniversary of their President, Eduard Beneš, to whom the Masaryk Circle of Boston, Mass., cabled special greetings to express its confidence in a lasting and prosperous peace under his leadership.

President Beneš' reply to the Boston group conveyed his appreciation of the work of all Americans of Czechoslovak descent. "Our affiliations with the democratic West are indeed profound," he said, "and you are doing very important work in preserving them."

Few heads of governments in exile look with greater confidence to being welcomed home than Dr. Beneš, who is preparing for such an eventuality with his usual thoroughness.

Completing Necessary Plans

Today he is busy with his ministers and officials completing the planning of necessary intermediary measures preliminary to that return.

For some time he has lived quietly in a village outside of London and rarely comes into town except for special conferences.

Hard work and concentration are outstanding features of his way of life. His greatest relaxation seems to be the study of political and socio-economic books. There seems to be few worth-while publications in this field with which he is not conversant.

The result is that one of the most striking characteristics of Dr. Beneš to anyone who has had an opportunity to study him closely is his amazing knowledge of what is happening during the war. He takes the trouble to sift things to the bottom, and once he has made his decisions, it isn't easy to get him to alter them.

Dr. Beneš' public career since the last war includes service as Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia from 1918 to 1935, and as President from 1935 to September, 1938. Since then, he has spent his exile partly in the United States and later here in Britain.

Breadth of Vision

As Foreign Minister, he showed a breadth of vision which won general approval among the democracies, but marked disapproval from those whose ambitions were thwarted by a democratic Czechoslovakia on their border.

The Little Entente, of which he was an initiator and which owed so much to him, helped to restore law and order in Central Europe after the last war. Dr. Beneš was a strong supporter of some form of international organization such as the League of Nations, supplemented by regional pacts and the inclusion of Russia in any European combination.

He was also a prime mover in proposals for the Geneva Protocol 20 years ago. Though that plan was rejected, some idea of his farsightedness may be gathered from the fact that today the diplomatic world again is busy working along much the same lines to "put teeth into international agreement."

Though details may differ, the necessity for implementing decisions of any world order with military forces is just what Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and other world statesmen are underlining today.

Dr. Beneš period as President took him away from foreign politics and forced him to concentrate upon home affairs, where he did what was humanly possible to settle the problem of nationalities within the republic, only to be frustrated by German and Magyar racialism.

True Colors Shown

The Munich crisis and what has happened since have shown that Dr. Beneš has the courage of his convictions, grit to fight for them and, equally important, the patience to wait for the appropriate moment.

He is recognized not only as a great Czechoslovak but also as a great statesman who by his breadth of vision contributed much to the progress of continental peace and progress. It has been truly said that Dr. Beneš knows and understands Europe's problems, believes in Europe's mission in the world, and sees the place of his own state in it.

His creed seems to have been summed up in his declaration during the troublous times of the Munich crisis in 1938: "I believe in the perennial strength of our nation, in its energy, toughness, and endurance, freedom and justice for which it has so often fought and suffered and by which it has always conquered."

Beneš Birthday Program Tonight

The 60th anniversary of Dr. Eduard Beneš President of Czecholsovakia, will be observed Saturday evening by the Masaryk Circle of Boston in a program of Czechoslovakian music and an address by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University.

The celebration will be held at the International Institute of Boston at 8:30. An exhibition is planned of Czechoslovak paintings, glass, and china, the private property of many Czechoslovakian refugees in this country.

Dr. White to Join School of Religion

Dr. Hugh Vernon White, a secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has accepted the chair of Theology and World Christianity at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California. He will resign from the American Board Aug. 31, it is announced.

The Pacific School of Religion has close ties with Christian missionary work in eastern Asia, and has always had many Oriental students. Dr. White traveled in the Far and Middle East shortly before the outbreak of the present war, conferring with Christian and non-Christian leaders, educators, government officials, and men prominent in finance and business. He is widely known as author and lecturer.

Allowance Questions Answered By the First Service Command

Answers to questions from soldiers, veterans, and their families are furnished by the Personal Affairs Divisions of the First Service Command in Boston. Selecting the most frequent types from the thousands of letters, phone calls, and visits to the office on Commonwealth Avenue, Maj. Edward Sherman, director of this Division, gives the following question and answer list.

Q. What do the initials C.I.B., A.G.F., A.S.F., S.O.S., A.A.F. signify? Mrs. J. Q., Scituate, Mass.

A. C.I.B. means China-India-Burma Theater. A.G.F., Army Ground Forces; A.S.F., Army Service Forces; S.O.S. meant Services of Supply; this has been changed to Army Service Forces; A.A.F. means Army Air Forces.

Q. What is the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel serving overseas, with a wife, two children, and a semi-dependent mother? Mr. J.O.H., North Adams, Mass.

A. His pay (base) is $3,500. 10 per cent of base pay for overseas service. 5 per cent of base pay for each three years of service. Approximately $63 per month of subsistence, $120 per month for rental allowance. The number of dependents makes no difference.

Q. What is Class F allowance? E. M., Arlington, Mass.

A. This term applies to the money contributed by the soldier and the Government for payment of Family Allowance and Allotment. It does not indicate the classification of the dependent.

Q. Is a widow who is working, with two children as dependents, entitled to an allotment from a son who is in the service if the son wishes her to receive the allotment? TCS, Providence, Rhode Island.

A. The mother is eligible to apply for Family Aid for herself and minor children as being substantially dependent on the soldier. The Office of Dependency Benefits will determine the fact of dependency from information furnished on certificate of dependency.

Q. I have been inducted but have been placed in the Army Air Corps Reserve on inactive status immediately after my induction. Will I be allowed to call myself a veteran and join service organizations such as the American Legion? B. J. P., Durham, N. H.

A. No. Under all regulations, to be classified as a veteran you must have had active service, and that ruling applies to joining any service organization.

Q. I am a recently discharged serviceman and would like to know how long I may wear my uniform after discharge. G. N. S., Portland, Maine.

A. You are entitled to wear your uniform from the place where you receive your discharge to your home, provided you go there within three months of the discharge date. You may also wear it at military ceremonies in the future.

Q. I have been returned from the North African Theater of Operations and discharged on a C. D. D. May I wear my North African Theater of Operations ribbon with battle clasps on my civilian clothes? L. S. A., Rutland, Mass.

A. You may wear them on your civilian clothes when desired. This ribbon has been awarded you in recognition of honorable service you have rendered and you will want to wear them only on occasions which reflect credit on them and on yourself.

Q. I joined the R. C. A. F. and was discharged in May, 1943. I am physically unqualified for duty with the United States Army. I am, however, an American citizen. Can I get veterans' preferance for a civil service appointment? M. F. K., Woodstock, Vt.

A. No. Service must have been in the armed forces of the United States.

Q. Subsequent to my induction, I placed goods in a pawn shop. Does the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 protect me if I cannot redeem my pledge at the proper time? E. M. M., Hartford, Conn.

A. No. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act applies to those liabilities incurred prior to induction.

Q. I am a discharged veteran with two years' service. I have $10,000 worth of National Service Life Insurance. May I convert this insurance from 5 years' level term to an endowment? R. B. B., Springfield, Mass.

A. No. You may only convert to a 20-year or ordinary life insurance policy.

Q. When a soldier has children by a former wife to whom Family Allowance and Allotment is payable, and a child by his present wife, which child is considered the first and eligible for the $30? S. C. H., Boston, Mass.

A. Where the soldier has two or more children and one lives apart from the others the total amount payable is divided equally among them. For three children the total is $70—$23.33 each.

Unitarians to Be Hosts To Six Russian Students

Six Columbia University students from the Soviet Union will be tendered a reception today by the American Unitarian Youth, from 4 to 6 p. m., in Eliot Hall, 25 Beacon Street.

Arnold Westwood, president of Unitarian Youth, will play host to the Russians, and they will also be greeted by Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the Unitarian Association. Music will be furnished by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, and Stanley Davis, Negro singer.

Other youth groups have been invited to meet the young Russians.

White House Critics Seen As Ingrates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, terming critics of President Roosevelt "ingrates," asserted last night that Republicans were making political use of Administration mistakes disclosed by Democrats themselves through the Special Senate War Investigating Committee.

Keynoting the Democratic State Convention, which Party leaders said was all set to name an 18-vote, Roosevelt pledged delegation at its final session today, the Missourian said in his prepared speech that the Special Committee of which he is Chairman was set up "to search out the obstacles that were hampering the war program and to see that they were removed without fear or favor."

"Our one thought has been to win the war as quickly as possible," he contended. "The Administration has not taken the position of hiding mistakes. Rather, its policy has been to bring them out in the open so that they can be corrected.

"This has led some of the guiding figures of the Republican Party to seek a special advantage for themselves by harping on the mistakes that we ourselves have brought to light."

Asserting that Republican "propaganda carries the brand of partisan politics attempting to make capital out of this war," the keynoter contended:

"Whatever the intentions of that Party's leaders may be towards the early defeat of our enemies, the character of their public utterance subordinates victory in war to the hope of victory at the polls. . . ."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Work Camp of Unitarians Plans To Develop Fun for 'Jack' Too

Apparently based on the old "all-work-and-no-play-makes-Jack-a-dull-boy" theory, a work camp for high-school boys and girls—in which farm work is combined with camp recreations—will be established this summer at Concord, Mass., under the sponsorship of the Unitarian Service Committee and the American Unitarian Youth.

The camp will be located at the Fenn School, and will be under the direction of the Rev. John W. Brigham, minister of the First Parish Church, Billerica, Mass.

Other Similar Projects

This will be the second season that the Unitarian groups have sponsored a work camp at the Fenn School, which is being lent without charge as a contribution to the project. The campers again will aid local farmers in this market-garden area.

Such Unitarian camps—there are others in New York State and in Michigan—are unique in that their program is set up not only to aid in the critical farm-labor shortage, and thus allow this high-school-age group to make a vital war contribution, but also to give a well-balanced amount of summer leisure-time athletics, recreation, and educational opportunities as well.

Farm work begins at 7 a. m., and terminates in the early afternoon. Farmers have come to appreciate that for young persons these hours give a maximum of efficient work. Afternoons are then spent in rest and recreation, or for an occasional field trip to places of interest.

Has Own Newspaper

Each camp has its own newspaper and a rotating camp council that works out camp procedure and policy under the direction of the Unitarian minister in charge. Camp chores also are done by a team of campers which take turns in such duties. Outside speakers and discussions on topics of interest occupy the early evenings.

The camp term will run from June 23 to Aug. 18, and it is expected that the young campers will again be able to earn the camp fee of $75 by their farm work, for which they are paid the "going wages."

Chaplains Hear Spiritual Needs

Spiritual steadfastness was named as an outstanding need during the present conflict and the days that lie ahead by Brig. Gen. William K. Keville, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, at the second annual conference of the New England State Guard Chaplain's Association which closed in Boston yesterday.

Focusing the attention of the meeting on the present work of their fellow-chaplains with the armed forces, Col. Walter J. Donoghue, Chaplain of the First Service Command, told the officers about the unified efforts of the Chaplains of all denominations "who are working shoulder to shoulder in a great common cause to speed victory."

Maj. John F. Conoley, Senior Chaplain of the Maine State Guard was re-elected chairman of the conference for another year. Vice-Chairmen elected include Chaplains Fred B. Kellogg of Massachusetts, Raymond G. LaFontaine of Connecticut, R. E. Green of Vermont, Hugh B. Carpenter of Rhode Island, and Thomas G. Akeley of Maine. Other members of the group attending the conference include Chaplains George G. Chiera, Patrick J. Barrett, Rensel H. Colby, Joseph F. Allord, Alfred G. Davis, Louis A. Dole, Roy S. Clark, Daniel H. E. Fox from Maine. Thomas H. Connor from Vermont, and Wallace E. Hayes, William L. MacDuffie, David B. Alpert, Daniel R. Magruder, William H. Bartlett, Henry C. Stallard, Earle R. Steeves, Francis R. Rupprecht of Massachusetts.

Theaters Offered as Space For Praying on D-Day

Two motion-picture theaters, the Orpheum and State, have been offered as places of prayer on D-Day for those who may be unable to get into churches when seating capacity may be taxed.

The offer was made to Mayor Tobin by Charles E. Kurtzman, Olvision Manager for Loew's theaters. In his communication to the Mayor, Mr. Kurtzman said. "We humbly offer to you the use of our theaters, as nondenominational 'houses of prayer,' with services to be conducted by a priest, minister, and rabbi from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning of D-Day or the day after, as you may desire."

Claims by Veterans Speeded

Speed-up in the handling of claims by veterans to a 48-hour basis has been accomplished by new procedure and the teamwork of the staff at the new area office of the Veterans' Administration in Boston, according to Frederick J. Shea, Director of he office. Use of the new form of "separation from service" by the Army with the consequent speedy receipt by the Veterans' Administration of the claimant's record has been a vital factor in this result, said Mr. Shea.

Patterned to parallel the "service" areas of the Army, the new office at 17 Court Street cares for all veterans receiving certificates of disability discharges in the New England states. Many of these men and women are far from their homes, and often the claims are registered, adjudicated and awaiting their arrival when the veterans reach home, explained Mr. Shea.

Permanent service for the disabled veterans in Massachusetts is carried on at the Veterans' Administrations office in the Federal Building. Here medical care and review of claims is continued.

Figures released by the office today show that there have been 11,000 claims made by veterans of World War II. Of these, definite action has been taken on 8,236. Payments have been made in 5,200 instances, and 3,036 have been disallowed. The balance are pending further medical findings or need additional data before final action by the boards of review.

Old B-2 and C-2 Gas Tickets Invalid at Midnight May 31

Old-type B-2 and C-2 gasoline ration coupons will expire at midnight on May 31, the Regional Office of Price Administration has announced. Motorists who have been issued these coupons for their local boards for new B-4 and C-4 stamps before that date.

Supplemental rations renewed since March 1 have been issued in the form of serially numbered, strip-type B-3 and C-3 coupons. These still remain valid.

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Allies Race to Block Nazi Escape

Continued from Page 1

the vicinity of Artena, about 2½ miles from Valmontone, strong point in the center of the Nazi defense line below Rome.

Thirty-six miles to the southeast of this spearhead Germans on the main front were defeated in heavy tank fighting and fell back, leaving masses of equipment, including tanks, behind them.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's reconnaissance troops in the Artena area, pacing the drive from the beachhead, had advanced about 12½ miles north of the former beachhead perimeter after the Allies beat back sharp enemy counterattacks, in which 15 huge Tiger tanks participated.

An official report said the enemy appeared to be pulling back heavy artillery from the Cisterna-Valmonte road.

Surging up the Liri Valley, the Eighth Army defeated the Germans in a heavy tank battle west of the Melfa River, knocking out 12 tanks.

Canadian and British forces pushed to within two miles of Arce, near the confluence of the Liri and Sacco Rivers, and to within two or three miles of Ceprano, important road junction on the Cassino-Rome highway.

These vital road junctions control communications at the head of the Liri Valley where Highway 6—the Via Casilina—begins its long, straight stretch through a wide valley to Rome.

Desperate Nazis threw in reinforcements at several danger points, and used more armor and mobile forces against the Eighth Army's Liri Valley thrust than at any previous time in the Italian campaign.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring rushed a hurriedly assembled battle group of the 334th German Infantry Division from the Adriatic sector into the line against Fifth Army forces, including the French, who are advancing northward toward Ceprano.

But these reinforcements were beaten back and the Allies captured both San Giovanni and Pastena, both heavily defended strong points.

Boring steadily into enemy defenses further west, the French seized Monte Rotondo and Monte Quattodorci, and reached the outskirts of Amasemo, eight miles west of Pastena.

An Allied official spokesman declared "a tremendous amount of motor movement" was observed further southwest, where other Fifth Army troops crossed the Asemo River and took the village of Castella Valentino.

"All the German divisions in the line and in reserve at the start of the offensive now have been drawn into the main battle area, including two from the Adriatic flank," this official said.

All along the right flank of the Fifth Army, near its junction with the Eighth Army, resistance weakened gradually. This presumably resulted from the German Command finally acknowledging the futility of attempting to hold on any longer in that area, and deciding to try pulling big forces out of danger of being cut off and enveloped by the Americans' deep penetration in front of the Valmontone Line.

Late in the night it seemed as though Americans were driving the Germans steadily out of Velletri, a key point in the defense line 16 miles below Rome.

Daniel de Luce, Associated Press correspondent, reported fires were raging in Velletri, and it was indicated the enemy had moved his artillery back into the hills, away from the city.

Victory in Italy Acclaimed by King

By the Associated Press

London, May 27

King George VI has sent this message to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief of the Mediterranean area:

"Will you please convey to Gen. (Sir Harold) Alexander (Allied commander in Italy) and to all under his command my heartfelt congratulations on the notable successes they are achieving in what we all know to be an exceptionally difficult and hard-fought action.

"I pray that those successes may continue until the forces of the enemy in Italy are finally overwhelmed."

Air Over Europe:

Mosquito Bombers Blast Two Cities

Britain's speedy, wooden mosquito bombers rained 4,000-pound bombs on Ludwigshafen and the Rothe Erde railway yards at Aachen during the night, and later a fresh fleet of daylight bombers soared toward the Continent.

Two RAF planes failed to return from the night operations, which included mine laying in enemy waters as well as the attack on the two German cities.

The roar of war planes over the English Channel indicated the brief lull was over in the Allied aerial offensive from British bases, and that the Germans' widespread invasion defenses were in for another pounding.

Flying above a light covering of clouds, the strong force of Allied day raiders headed for the Pas-de-Calais region of France. The sky fleet appeared to include formations of bombers.

The German Radio said at noon that Allied fighter-bomber formations were approaching Southwestern Germany, and that fighters were drawing in on Western Germany, where planes, flying singly, already were overhead.

The Mosquitoes, in the 12th night excursion this month, struck at Ludwigshafen in Southwestern Germany for the fourth time in May, and at Aachen ripped up one of the two railroad yards severely mauled by RAF heavy bombers in night attacks May 24. Aachen is near the junction of the Netherlands, Belgium, and German borders.

Paris Radio announced that Oostende, on the coast of Belgium, was bombed May 26. There was no Allied confirmation.

As the mine-laying program in northern European waters went steadily forward, it was announced in Naples, Italy, that RAF Liberators and Wellingtons had completed a new series of mining operations covering hundreds of miles of the Danube River, one of the Nazis' principal military waterways.

Burma:

Chinese Victory On Salween Reported

Chinese are in pursuit of retreating Japanese who escaped with severe losses from a trap at Tatangtzu, "the highest battle field in the world," on the Salween Front, in Burma, the Chinese High Command announced from Chungking.

Tatangtzu is 29 miles northeast of Tengchung, and a big battle was believed in prospect for that strategic pivot of Japanese communications north of the Burma Road.

Rain has turned to sleet and ice in the high mountain passes, but the Chinese are continuing pressure against the Japanese "who have been unable to make a successful stand," the High Command said.

The Japanese, with reinforcements, are counter attacking south of Kaitou, the communiqué added.

Planes from the Chinese-American wing of the United States 14th Army Air Force strafed enemy troops May 26 in the vicinity of Loyang, ancient Chinese city whose probable fall to the Japanese has been conceded, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Many Japanese were killed and at least 30 trucks were destroyed, the communiqué declared.

Other air activity included the damaging of a small merchant vessel southeast of Hong Kong by Liberators, the bombing and burning of at least six river boats loaded with troops and supplies on the Yangtze River, and a strafing of troops on a road near Shansi that caused "many casualties."

From Southeast Asia headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, it is announced that the Chinese have captured the North Burma town of Warong, 12 miles northeast of Kamaing, and seized a supply dump in the Mogaung Valley, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Allied troops from Zigyun in the Irrawaddy Bend were declared to have advanced a mile and a half toward the Japanese North Burma base of Myitkyina.

A Japanese battalion was reported to have been "practically annihilated and the commander killed" in the continuing fighting, which is ousting the Japanese from the Bishenpur area of India, southwest of Imphal.

Royal Air Force and Indian Air Force fighters and divebombers registered two direct hits on the Manipur River bridge in the Tonzang area, again cutting off communications serving the Japanese 33rd Division at the edge of the Imphal Plain.

Schouten Islands:

Japanese Base Hit by Liberators

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's long-range Liberators are continuing their incessant pounding of Biak Island on the route to the Philippines, Advanced Allied Headquarters on New Guinea, announced.

In their 22nd successive raid on the major Schouten Islands base, 260 miles northwest of captured Hollandia, the Liberators dumped heavy loads May 25 to bring their total tonnage to more than 700.

There was no report of the progress for ground troops on the Dutch New Guinea mainland in their battle for the partially completed Japanese air base at Maffin, 10 miles up the coast from Wakde Island, which was taken May 19.

Pacific:

Japanese Bases Pounded by Planes

Army, Navy, and Marine fliers in the Central and North Pacific again have bombed Japanese bases in the Kurile, Caroline, and Marshall Islands.

The new blows, announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz May 26, were the 22nd in May on Ponape in the Eastern Carolines, the third on near-by Kusaie Island, the 14th on the Kuriles, and a continuation of the daily assaults on isolated enemy Marshalls atolls. The Kusaie strike was May 24, the others May 25.

Antiaircraft fire was not heavy over any of the targets and all American planes returned.

Airfield and rock areas were hit at Ponape and antiaircraft installations and buildings in the Marshalls. Several fires were started at Shumushu, the Kuriles objective.

Russia:

3 Nazi Ships Sunk, Moscow Reports

The Russians reported an air attack on German troopships in the Barents Sea north of Norway. It was the first time in months large-scale German troop movements had been noted in Arctic waters.

The midnight war bulletin from Moscow said two transports and a destroyer were sunk and three other ships damaged. Whether the ships were carrying new German forces to Norway or withdrawing some was not specified.

Earlier the Germans claimed to have shot down 69 of the 80 attacking Red Fleet Air Force, but the Russians said only seven bombers were lost and ten German planes were downed.

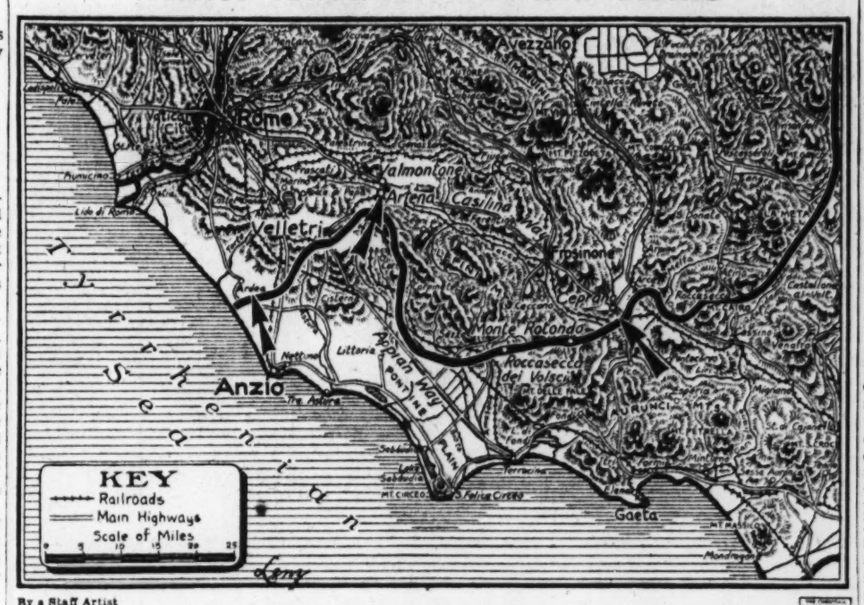
Skirmishes southeast of Stanislawow in Old Poland comprised the only activity reported on the long Eastern Front. German commentators claimed the High Command knew the sector from which the Russians were expected to launch their new offensive.

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast by the London Daily Express, reported Soviet forces had occupied the island of Lavansaari in the Gulf of Finland, 70 miles west of Kronstadt, big Russian naval base, and 50 miles northwest of Narva.

Cork Oaks Planted

More than 100,000 cork oak seedlings have been planted in California.

Allies Advance Toward Rome



By a Staff Artist

Battle Front in Italy

Arrows indicate the main points of the Allied advance toward Rome. Black line indicates approximately the position of the battle front at the moment.

Food Relief in Freed Europe Tackled at London Conference

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—Postwar planning has been sharply stepped up in Britain this week in line with the great military developments, the opening phase of which is apparent in Italy.

There's a "no time to lose" atmosphere about the private deliberations which have opened here on the administration of food in European countries freed from occupation.

Members of the United Nations Governments at this conference are calling on the realistic experience of Britain in wartime feeding to add finishing touches to the plans for feeding their own peoples.

Vital Decisions Needed

Recent political speeches in Britain, including Prime Minister Churchill's address in Commons, have voiced an urgent call to the people of Britain to be ready for great decisions affecting generations ahead. The need for these decisions it was stressed, will come suddenly and come in a rush.

The first pledge is given to a policy for immediate relief of Europe. The Food Administration Conference in London, attended by representatives of the Allied nations, is considering European problems in the light of Britain's ability in this war not to hold off starvation, but even to maintain the health standard of the population better than was expected.

Dependent on Imports

Mr. William Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, stressed this when he opened discussions with Allied food representatives. He said that postwar Europe would, like Britain in this war, be for some time dependent on food imports.

He contended that the success of relief would considerably depend on the readiness of European peoples to modify their food habits if need be, and on European farmers accepting a controlled and guided production program just as British farmers had done.

Mr. Mabane admitted that it wouldn't be easy to persuade the European peoples, exhausted by long years of oppression, that the war against postwar want will be no less a war than the shooting war against Fascism. Yet nothing less than such realization would do if the difficulties of feeding Europe were to be surmounted, he contended.

Nazi Flier Dips Salute To Battered U. S. Ace

Continued from Page 1

Then he turned away. But before he did so, he gave Captain Johnson a flier's salute—he wobbled his wings.

All Captain Johnson had to do was to get home. He couldn't see and he'd thrown out all his instruments trying to bail out.

Curiously enough, all this time a British ground officer and a Waaf in a distant landing field in England had listened to everything Captain Johnson said.

Transmitted All the Time

Through the whole flight, Captain Johnson never once had relinquished his grip on his microphone button. This meant he'd been transmitting the whole time. Every word he uttered, every muttered prayer, was sent by radio to his frozen listeners and recorded in shorthand by the Waaf. They could hear the rattle of German bullets. Captain Johnson tells me he has seen the transcript. It contains, he admits uncomfortably, "all sorts of language."

At this point, Captain Johnson took his finger off the microphone button. That meant the English control officer could send in turn to Captain Johnson. If possible, Captain Johnson was ordered to climb. Maybe they could see him and guide him home.

To his utter amazement, the battered ship responded. "It was only then," he says, "that I found the ship would fly. I climbed slowly into the clouds."

The rest is soon told. Captain Johnson got above the clouds. With leaping heart he saw England, circled a field, and when the crash squad arrived, was crawling out through the shattered cowling, pulling his 'chute after him. He had landed without flaps or brakes, rolling a little and then ground looping, to stop right at the end of the runway.

Kissed the Ground

The awed crew watched Captain Johnson descend from his ruined plane, get down, and kiss the ground.

That was last June 26, 1943. It was where Captain Johnson got the Purple Heart. It was where he started to climb to fame. Photographs show the amazing condition of his plane. As for Captain Johnson, he showed me where a .30-caliber bullet had nicked the bridge of his nose, while another had taken off his wrist watch. Besides that, and flash burn and shell splinters, he was all right.

Captain Johnson speaks in highest terms of Maj. Richard Bong, his Pacific rival, also with a score of 27 enemy planes. Actually Captain Johnson is credited with 27 certain, three probable, and six damaged, all in air fighting. He is 24, married, comes from Lawton, Okla., and will see his wife in New York.

United Action On Agricultural Policy Indorsed

By Allied Labor News

LONDON, May 27—United action on postwar agricultural policy was indorsed by a vote of 55 against 43 at the biennial conference of the National Union of Agricultural Workers held in Blackpool recently.

In a history-making move, the conference recommended that joint committees be set up between the N. U. A. W. and the National Union of Farmers. Although differences exist between farmers and land workers, E. G. Gooch, the N. U. A. W. president, declared that the two groups would "sink or swim together" in the postwar period.

When informed of the N. U. A. W. decision, J. K. Knowles, President of the National Farmers Union, said, "The way is now clear for concerted effort."

Declaring that "a long term land food policy is urgently required in the interests of agriculture and public health," the conference resolved: "Any sound agricultural policy must include as essential: national ownership of land, regulation of imports, elimination of wasteful distribution costs, guaranteed prices for efficient farmers, adequate wages for workers, better rural housing, more social life and wider facilities for education, entertainment and recreation."

Need for Fish Is Huge

Estimated needs for American fish products this year exceed 5,000,000,000 pounds.

Shift in Allied Air Strategy Clue That Invasion Is Near

Continued from Page 1

mans would be forced to weaken themselves both on the invasion front and the Russian front.

That this situation had developed by the end of the week was the measure of the fullness of the Allied triumph over the Hitler Line below Rome. The outpost position which we know as the Gustav Line had held us up for 12 days. The Hitler Line only lasted three. Had the Germans been able to foresee this, they might have avoided the damage which accrued to them.

But Marshal Kesselring had done what in retrospect was a most unwise thing. His battle plan was to hold a fixed position. He committed his entire available combat force of 17 divisions to that plan and to that fixed position. When it crumbled, he was left off balance. In Africa, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel never had committed himself to any fixed positions. When a line fell, it always found his main forces deployed on the march for some new line. Until the very end in Tunisia the Germans in Africa maintained elasticity. Marshal Kesselring did not in the battle south of Rome.

The net result was to leave in Allied hands not only the enormous prestige of a clear-cut victory over a crack German army just before Invasion Day, but also a situation which imposed a heavy urge on the Germans to weaken their main fronts to save a rapidly degenerating position in Italy. This was more than could have been expected when the Fifth and Eighth Armies opened the new Battle of Italy. They had more than done well. They had exceeded the highest hopes which could have been placed on them, even before reaching Rome.

Events in the air told how timely this was. Beginning May 21, the air war had developed a new aspect. Thousands of times Allied fighter planes took off from Britain not to escort the heavy bombers as was customary, but to attack "anything that moves." Coming down to tree-top levels, they aimed their guns at railroad trains, at trucks on the highways, at barges on the canals. Their job was to destroy as much as possible everything in Germany and German-occupied Europe which could be used to move troops or supplies or weapons of war. It was one of the last jobs on the air-invasion list—a job that is taken in hand just before take-off day. Unless it was done to deceive the enemy, which is always possible, this attack on moving targets was a sure sign that the Italian victory comes not very long before the big push.

In Burma, the monsoons began just about 24 hours too soon for our maximum convenience. There were still some Japanese in Myitkyina. It would be slower and harder to root them out in the rains than otherwise. But this was not serious. The Japanese were completely cut off. The outcome was just a matter of hard, perhaps slow work.

The coming of the rains had an advantage for us as well as a disadvantage. On the Kohima-Imphal front they sealed the failure of the Japanese invasion of India. That venture could have succeeded only had the Japanese gained these towns before the rains began to fall. They had not gained them. They were back in the jungles without shelter from the rain and dependent for their lives on trails probably already knee deep in mud.

In the Pacific, the naval foray against Marcus and Wake Islands told that the time is rapidly approaching for another major forward advance in those regions as well as in Europe.

Nazis 'Go' for Soviet Ace

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP)—Maj. Alexander Pokryshkin, Russia's leading ace, is grimly popular with the Germans.

His plane is marked with a star for each Nazi he has downed, and there have been 53 of them. Now every time he appears over the front he is greeted by swarms of Nazi fighters.

"You ought to see the reception I get," he says, with a grin. "It is very flattering. I fear those Germans will turn my head."

The blond onetime Siberian mechanic has had his share of narrow escapes.

Closest "Shave"

The most exciting encounter he recalls occurred last year on the southern front. "A group of us," he said, "were attacking a bunch of Junker 87's when eight Messerschmitts swooped down on us from the clouds. That was a close shave. My plane was a mess when we got back to the airport. It was riddled with bullets and the motor was hit.

"It may not sound very exciting, but it taught me a good lesson—never to let myself be carried away by the excitement of the chase."

Actually, Major Pokryshkin has been shot down three times, but has now developed some complicated tactics of his own which have made him supreme in Russian air combat.

Special Tactics

He approaches the front in a series of dives and climbs, maintaining high speed without straining his motor and going into action from a maximum ceiling. He fires only at close range when his opponent is below and ahead of him. His own plane is the latest model Yak, but he doesn't consider it necessarily the best in the air.

"All good planes are good," he declares.

Major Pokryshkin is now back in service on the front. He came to Moscow in answer to a summons to become an instructor, but turned the job down.

"While there is still fighting to be done," he said, "I want to fight. When it is all over, there will be plenty of time to think about another job."

Islander 'Shines' in Air Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A UNITED STATES 7TH AAF BASE IN THE MARSHALLS—Otto was an amiable 18-year-old Polynesian who took a fancy to a 7th AAF heavy bombardment squadron based in the Gilberts—and adopted it.

At first the personnel of the outfit was not too keen about its new foster father. But Otto hung around and soon won the tolerance of the ground and air crews with a flashing smile and a proclivity for fancy saluting, which he regarded as an open sesame to all things American.

Mere tolerance changed to open acceptance when it was discovered that Otto could use Spam successfully for fish bait. And when he showed enthusiasm for K. P. duties, he was quickly regarded as the one man in the squadron who, by no stretch of the imagination, was expendable.

So Otto joined the air force. He kept the kitchen bright and shining, and everyone was happy.

But one day the squadron was ordered to move. Otto was a civilian and a native, and since the Gilberts are under British control and the Marshalls under that of the United States, it looked as if Otto would be left behind.

Otto had other ideas, however. He rounded up the local British commissioner and an English-Gilbertese interpreter, and took them before the 7th AAF squadron commander, directing a conversation in his native tongue. Before long, the British commissioner and the squadron commander went aside and talked.

Otto now is very happily established in the Marshalls, an official civilian mess worker for his beloved adopted squadron, but the squadron officer, finding that Otto is growing more military in his bearing and conduct, expects that he soon may request a furlough to the States.

Housewives Busy in 1943

More than four billion cans or jars of food were put up by American housewives in 1943.

Cartoon in the News

Dorman H. Smith, Anniston (Ala.) Star

Marking Time, Too

Finneys
Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
— where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

During four wars men have sat before the Bachrach camera
. . . . and each picture has told the story of a man
The Del Sarto portrait is made only by BACHRACH

Sketched from a Bachrach portrait
Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON
PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD, EAST ORANGE, BALTIMORE

Old Fashioned Postwar Homes*
IN NEW ENGLAND'S PIONEER VALLEY
for Rent . . . . or Sale
For summer or permanent use . . . these are farmsteads built of the same old materials but they look right in our towns and villages. They are not air-conditioned but you don't need it in our cool mountains and green valleys. The kitchens are not what a postwar planner would call efficient but their windows look out on a glimpse of a river, a view of a meadow, a panorama of purple mountains.
Serene, quiet retreats, with from 25 to 100 acres of woodland, orchards, and pastures thick with blueberries.
Some houses need repairs and improvements that can be done this year; some need work that must wait for the duration. All are in a beautiful resort region that has been famous for many years for its scenic, laurel drives (the Mohawk Trail starts here) and for its fishing and fall foliage.
These homes are three to four hours from New York City and within easy commuting distance of many Valley cities and towns that are planning *now* for busy postwar industries.
We can arrange for you to see these places this spring and summer. May we send you descriptions?
Pioneer Valley
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
*Many with trout brooks that can be made into swimming pools

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190 acres. Wonderful view. Wooded land.
FAYSTON
3300 acres wooded land. Some timber.
READSBORO
600 acres wooded land. Wonderful view. Overlooking Mohawk Trail.
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Attention: Martin A. Brown
For Inspection, See ROY S. BROWN, Local Manager
The Parker-Young Company, Wilmington, Vermont

Pattern of World Affairs Traced at Cairo Forum

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 27—Several hundred British soldiers and a sprinkling of Americans piled into a mess hall beside the Nile recently to hear four earnest men—a British sergeant, a major in the Yugoslav Partisans, an American private, and a Greek civilian—thrash out the problem, "What shall we do with Germany after the war?"

When two hours of speaking, thoughtful questions from the floor, and a lively discussion were finished, I was informed that the forum I had witnessed was a sample of the usual weekly enlisted men's discussion group at this particular British camp.

The soldiers listened attentively on the hard benches of the barracks mess hall as American Private Gordon Arneson urged reeducation of the German people not superimposed from without but by anti-Nazis inside Germany after the war. They applauded vigorously when Maj. Mato Jacksie of the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) named the entire German people as responsible for Hitler's misdeeds and demanded rebuilding by German labor corps of gutted Yugoslav villages.

Men's Reaction

The enlisted men liked the suggestion of Grecian John Peristiany that Germany be deprived of the right to build machine tools as a guarantee of postwar peace. They quarreled sharply with British Sergeant Sam Bardell's contention that Hitler—despising the Germans—could be depended upon to punish the leading Nazis.

It was the kind of discussion session that lived up to the emphatic closing declaration of the chairman, British Private George Bennet, that freedom of speech—but still better, informed freedom of speech gained by discussion of the world's problems—was the bulwark of democracy. The Yugoslav Major closed his talk by exhorting, "Argue, discuss, think, think—that's the right of free nations."

As men, including some officers, hung in windows open to the warm night air and other soldiers stood up to the rear, the foursome on the platform, each speaking 15 minutes, made these proposals for handling postwar Germany:

That permanent destruction of its war machine be accomplished by giving Germany heavy industry to the control of the workers themselves and that the Junker class be destroyed by turning their Prussian estates over to German peasants.

Re-education Urged

That since partition by mass deportation of the Germans was not feasible, the best bet is the reeducation of Germany alongside five to ten years of Allied civil government—re-education by enlightened Germans themselves.

That Germany be made to pay heavily for the destruction wreaked, but that money reparations were useless.

That German labor battalions be sent to Greece and Yugoslavia to help rebuild those nations. That such labor battalions in Britain would produce mass unemployment.

That summary punishment of war-guilty Nazis would reach approximately 6,000 Germans.

That punishment in some form would affect 6,000,000 Germans.

The audience laughed heartily when the British Sergeant declared, "We've Vansittart (Lord Vansittart, leading British exponent of view that German people are responsible for Reich's misdeeds) and Willie Gallagher, only Communist member of Parliament. My views are my own."

Soldiers cried Hear, Hear, when the Yugoslav major insisted that a "new clique must not arise in Germany for new conquest—on that we must insist."

No single final solution for handling Germany emerged. But the British and American soldiers who attended left better informed citizens on the postwar world than when they arrived.

Generalissimo Visits Air Base

Associated Press

Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

Leave transport plane after their arrival at the air base of the Chinese-American Composite Wing, serving against the Japanese in the Chinese theater of war.

Imperial Palace Damaged by Bombs

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 27

The Imperial Palace in Berlin was damaged badly in recent daylight raids, travelers arriving here from Germany reported.

The great throne room was hard hit, as was the chapel in which Frederick the Great was baptized. Since the Weimar Republic the castle has been used as a museum.

Art Treasures Recovered

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter)—Workmen digging for "treasure" in the streets of London have recovered objects of art valued at something like $200,000.

When high explosives and incendiaries wrecked famous art dealing firms in the St. James's area, laborers went to work with shovels and pneumatic drills, picks and crane.

St. James's Palace, one of England's oldest royal homes, narrowly escaped serious damage.

All the stained glass on the north side of the Palace and the great mullioned windows of the Chapel Royal were blown to pieces by a bomb which fell at the western end of the Pall Mall.

The Queen's Chapel also suffered, as did the Princess Royal's private flat and the residences of the royal household.

Days after the raid, Reynolds' famous picture, "The Boy Samuel," was recovered undamaged.

A Franz Hals worth $100,000 and a Van Dyck worth $60,000 were brought out of the same cellar.

Kenya Gives Up Rare Fossils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—Great interest has been aroused among archaeologists by the discovery in Kenya of a considerable number of prehistoric stone implements and fossilized remains of animals. The find is in the Great Riff Valley, near Mt. Olorgasailie, and has been due to Dr. L. S. Leaky and his wife, who have made previous discoveries in this region.

The remains now found are described as of the Acheulean culture of the Middle Pleistocene Age (Glacial Epoch), which dates back some hundreds of thousands of years. Dr. Leaky, who is busy with war work at Nairobi, spent a few days' leave in examining the results from trial trenches which had been dug and sent a description of what was found to the Colonial Office.

Mixed with the fossilized remains of an extinct form of elephant, large baboon, and of a pig as large as a rhinoceros, were large numbers of hand axes, cleavers, and bolas stones. There are abundant signs, too, of occupation by Acheulean man, and also of the existence of a flake-culture people in East Africa so far found in Middle Pleistocene deposits.

It is hopefully expected, when leisure comes after the war, that these finds will lead to others of equal or even greater importance.

Democrats to Choose Keynoter on June 15

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—A meeting of the Democratic Arrangements Committee to select a keynoter and recommend a Permanent Chairman for the Party's National Convention yesterday was set for June 15 at Chicago.

The call was announced by Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan. He summoned members of the arrangement's group to meet at 11:30 a. m. on June 15 at the Stevens Hotel. The convention will open here on July 19.

Paradox of War: Hitler Lost When His Soldiers Took Paris

Continued from Page 1

in advance" was the final shock. For the French people had no idea their cause was lost in advance—with all their walls plastered with posters proclaiming: We shall win because we are the strongest.

The French people had lost confidence in everybody. Official radio statements had misinformed them on all subjects. They were told that the Finns were beating the Russians; that the British were forcing the Germans out of Norway; that the Royal Air Force was equal in force to the Luftwaffe [at a time when not one single Allied plane was seen over many battle areas]; that the Government had no intention of leaving Paris; that [and this on the day the Germans entered Paris] the French were holding off the enemy and there was no cause for alarm.

Stories Proved False

One after the other these stories proved false.

Might not reports of Nazi character and behavior be equally false?

Might not Germans have changed since 1914?

The French asked such questions—and knew the answers.

The Germans' demeanor when they marched into Paris seemed to indicate that they had. They came in shaking hands with the fleeing people, calling them kamarad. They bought chocolate for children and patted babies on the head. They were correct and dignified. They opened doors for elderly men and offered ladies seats in the subway.

In groups they inclined themselves reverently before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They were clean and freshly shaven. Except for the color of their uniforms, they looked like any English or American lads. One of the first things they did was to set up rolling soup kitchens in the poorer quarters of Paris, where anyone who would, could partake of a copious free meal. There was a popular reaction of opinion in their favor.

Too Good to Last

But it was not to last.

For Hitler wanted to reward his soldiers for having, as he thought, won the war. Therefore, he gave them invasion money and sent them off in lots of sight-see the city they had taken. Before they were through, every German who had participated in the Battle of France and almost all those from the Polish Front had visited Paris. Incidentally, this was another major blunder; these boys for the first time glimpsed what a good thing life could be. They saw a country where, even in defeat, most people had butter, chocolate, meat, and coffee every day; where they had leisure to devote endeavors to other arts than the art of war. They never again were quite the Nazis they had been before they saw "Paree." After even this sketchy contact with French graces, they found themselves spelling kultur with a C.

These Nazi "visiting firemen" spent their invasion money freely, buying things for wives, children, and sweethearts. They paid top prices for everything. Some of the French heralded this as a return of business which had been almost at a standstill because of the war. But they woke up one fine day to find that the unwelcome guests had stripped the place clean. There was not a stocking, a piece of lingerie, or a handkerchief left in Paris. Department stores were obliged to close, pending the arrival of new stocks. Grocers' shelves were depleted. People began to talk of the "legal looting."

Thought Hitler Had Won

In judging the early French Collaborationists, you must consider the fact that the French thought the Germans had won the war, Germans were signing working and business contracts for from 10 to 50 years. It looked as though the French would have to put up with them indefinitely; and they might as well make the best of it.

The Nazis printed manifestos and articles lauding the New Order and the United States of Europe in noble phraseology. The Allies had talked much about such a confederation. The Germans seemed to have the same idea. People began to dream of a lasting peace—though there were plenty of skeptics who drew apart from this love-feast, murmuring bitterly: "They could have found some other way of collaborating with us than machine-guns and tanks."

This hopeful phase was of short duration. The Goebbels-trained propagandists took over. They refused to take the advice of the Fifth Columnists who understood the logical and ironical French mind.

They tried to ram down French throats the same propaganda that the German people seem to swallow hook, line, and sinker. By the time they woke up to their mistake the damage was done. Collaboration was an insult or a joke.

In their initial bid for French collaboration, the Germans counted on Napoleon. [Napoleon has always been just as popular, if not more so, in Germany as in France.] Propagandists dished-up Napoleon with every rhetorical sauce. But the French weren't very much interested in the great Bonaparte, at the moment. Dictators' stock—past as well as present—was falling rapidly.

Thus the return of the Duc de Reichstadt's ashes for burial beside his father, under the golden dome of Napoleon's Tomb, fell flat. For many years French Bonapartists had made unavailing efforts to get the ill-fated and romantic Aiglon's ashes to repose at home. At this hour, they no longer cared to receive them at German hands. As one woman practically remarked: "They'd have done better to bring us some coal."

Before taking that step, the Nazis would have done well to take counsel with one German who really understands France. In his book on Old Paris, "Looking Through My Window," Frederick Sieburg speaks of the French love of the golden mean, of a level existence. He says that Napoleon carried the French out of themselves and put them in touch with the universe.

"But," he concludes, "the Frenchman doesn't want to live in the universe. The Frenchman wants to live in France." The average Frenchman doesn't care to live in the New Europe, either. His own country is quite enough for him.

Midwest Voices of 26 Nations Rise in New 'Song of Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A chorus of 50 voices representing 26 nations helped introduce a new "Song for Peace" here.

Dressed in native costumes, with flags of their mother countries unfurled, Japanese, Chinese, Germans, Laplanders, Serbs, and many other nationalities sang:

One God above, one law of Love,
One trust, one cause, one fold.

The Grand Ladies Piano Symphony Orchestra played the accompaniment, and the audience in large Orchestra Hall "joined in" the last verse:

Come, brothers, now your voices blend
In endless songs for peace
Disarm all foes with harmony
And bid earth's war-cries cease
One universal speech is song:
Its message as of old—
One God above, one law of Love,
One trust, one cause, one fold.

First written in 1937 by Miss Anita Gray Little, of Concord, N. H., she revised it somewhat last year, and this is the song's first appearance in the Middle West. From the beginning it has met with much liking. The New Hampshire State Symphony Orchestra used it as a special feature, then several state journals, educational and religious publications printed it. WRUL's program, Pathways to Peace programs used it as a theme song before the war. Recently the song was sent to some South American republics.

A former Italian-American opera star, Pietro Marchi, trained the Voices of All Nations chorus, which sang the "Song for Peace" here as a part of the Chicago Piano Symphony Orchestra's program on May 24.

Three separate "all-girl orchestras" are included in this group—one called the "youth" group, made up of children from eight to 15 years old, another older group, and a third made up of young matrons, called the Grand Ladies Piano Symphony Orchestra, which made its debut at this program.

Twelve grand pianos are used.

Auditions for the orchestras began only two years ago. Miss Antoinette Rich is their director.

Texas Marine Honored For Bravery at Tarawa

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Lieut. William D. Hawkins, U. S. M. C., of El Paso, Texas, who at point-blank range led a successful attack on a Japanese position in Tarawa which was fortified by five machine guns, has won the Medal of Honor posthumously. Lieutenant Hawkins was shot in the chest in this skirmish, but continued his fight against others of the enemy and was mortally wounded.

German Morale Still Holding Up

Continued from Page 1

that otherwise the Reich's authority would be threatened everywhere.

This is the essence of what a friend of mine told me after his return from Germany.

My informant is a Swiss citizen and a trained journalist. He spent the better part of the last six months in the Reich, but not as an officially accredited correspondent, because in that case he would have been closely watched and restricted to the daily handouts of the Berlin Foreign Office and Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry.

As it was, he got the better of the German authorities, traveling through the Reich in crowded trains, risking his life in the much-bombed "front cities," and more than once eluding Gestapo supervision in order to utilize valuable prewar contacts in various groups of the population.

An Objective Appraisal

From the Allied point of view some of his findings do not sound too encouraging. Yet, coming from a man who never has been in sympathy with the Nazi system, they deserve to be considered a fairly objective appraisal of conditions inside the Reich.

As to the attitude of the average German officer, my informant insists that most of the stories about army opposition to the Party were diligently planted by Dr. Goebbels in order to throw dust in the eyes of neutral and enemy nations.

Traveling about Prussia, my informant talked with many officers home on leave and with many members of typical "Junker" families living on large landed estates.

In many places he found a strange mixture of pride and melancholy. People were depressed because they could not fail to see that Hitler was on the brink of defeat. Yet, invariably, their pride won over their doubts and fears and even over their deep-rooted dislike of the Nazi Party.

Again and again my informant was told in these circles: "We must not lose this war. Otherwise Germany would be wiped out. We must not think of defeat. The mere thought that the terrible sacrifices of our soldiers might have been in vain is ruinous. We must win!"

A large portion of the German aristocrats still hope that a victorious Germany will rid itself of the Nazi leaders. They dream of a Prussian hegemony—a kind of fatherly dictatorship—extended over all of Europe. For western democracy they have as little use as for Nazi gangsters.

An elderly officer told my informant what he thought of the United States and Great Britain.

He said: "We don't want either the American 'tin can-and-Hollywood' culture or Russian Bolshevism. The brazen Americans and the animal-like Asiatics would roast us alive. The Americans and the English know quite well that they cannot beat us on land. Hence they try it from the air. But we shall not yield. Even if we have to live in earth-holes we shall not yield."

Any Price for 'Unity'

He did not think that an Allied invasion stood any chance of success. "Let them come!" he said. "Our soldiers are waiting for them in the West to pay them back."

To another officer who held about the same views my informant spoke about the signs of defeatism he had noticed in all the big cities and the drastic punishment meted out to grumblers and defeatists.

"Shoot them! Hang them!" the officer replied. "That is much better than to allow our nation to be poisoned as in the last war. We need unity, and the price we pay for it does not matter. Believe me, to our enemies it does not make any difference what political leadership we have. They would fight us if we had a 'Kaiser' or a democracy. They don't want us to have a decent living space, or colonies, or economic power, or military equality. This we have learned during the last 25 years."

It is safe to say that the overwhelming majority of the German military caste are "loyal Germans," meaning that with them the glory, security and welfare of the "Fatherland" come first. That is why they make common cause with the Nazis and are unlikely to abandon them, despite their dislike of many aspects of the system and their contempt for individual Nazi leaders.

A good portion of the officers have a low opinion of Adolf Hitler. As one officer put it: "Hitler is a gifted but unruly megalomanic and hence dangerous. Above all, he is not a military genius."

Few officers understand, and fewer share, the worship of Hitler as a demigod. The Führer's refusal to listen to his generals is widely criticized in Army circles; so are the abrupt dismissals of highly respected commanders.

For some time last year it was hoped that Hitler had learned his lesson from Stalingrad and would heed the counsel of his generals. However, when my informant left Germany recently he found many of his officer friends far less optimistic.

One, with whom he was on particularly intimate terms, appeared downright discouraged. He avoided talking about his own feelings but remarked: "No decent German will admit that he believes in defeat, especially not an officer whose profession demands that he maintain a firm attitude to the very end."

One More Reason

One more reason why the army cannot be expected to move against Hitler is their fear lest such a step might benefit SS Leader Heinrich Himmler. The result, they feel, would either be an even stronger Party rule than heretofore or an internal struggle between power groups in the Party or between the Army and Himmler's Elite Guards. That would be the end of German unity and strength.

In this as in so many other instance, the concern for "Germany first, and never mind under what flag!" blinds the officers to a fateful degree.

Yet, as my informant pointed out, it is well to bear in mind that the Herman army-men, though certainly better educated than the average Nazi, are severely handicapped by their adulation of "Prussian glory" and their clinging to cliché opinions. Regarding their ideas of foreign countries, for instance, there is little difference between officers and Nazis.

One officer whom my informant visited looked upon the Dutch Belgians as "traitors." He declared that they did not deserve a better fate, and he rubbed his hands gleefully over France's defeat.

He said that England must be destroyed, though he thought the individual Englishman often "quite a decent person."

The Americans he proclaimed to be the "most corrupt and spoiled mess of races in world history."

The Russians he estimated correctly as a "strong and dangerous foe."

On the whole he thought that the more non-German people were killed, the better for the future of Germany and the world.

Nazis Preparing For the Next War

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 27

A new instructional manual from the German High Command expressing concern about the declining birth rate indicates that Germany already is preparing for the next war.

The manual, a copy of which was received here May 25, declared that "every stout boy born in 1943 can become a brave soldier in 1963."

Recognizing that war casualties would cause a further drop in the birth rate "in the next years," the booklet declared every German family must, on the average, have four children. It pointed out that the 1932 average was only two and today is not yet three. In 1910, it added, 6,400,000 young families had 1,800,000 children but in 1939 8,600,000 such families had only 865,000 children.

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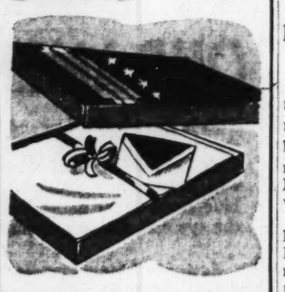

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Proposed League Fills Gaps That Wrecked Geneva Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—A postwar plan for peace "bearing many resemblances to the Covenant of the League of Nations" was suggested last night by Dr. William E. Masterson, Professor of International Law at Temple University.

The proposal, as Dr. Masterson outlined it on the Beyond-Victory program over station WNYC, would eliminate the weaknesses of the covenant and would supply the omissions that proved eventually to be its undoing.

The plan is embodied in a report of the Committee of 200, a group of authorities on international law of which Dr. Masterson is a member, and recently was published under the title "The International Law of the Future." It represents a comprehensive effort to implement the principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Connally Resolution.

"Until now, the weakest link in our international order has been the lack of an organization to enforce the law of nations," Dr. Masterson said. "The report presents perhaps the best plan that the mind of man has devised for securing peace among the peoples."

Not a Superstate

He emphasized the fact that the suggested world organization is not a superstate or supergovernment, but a treaty defining the moral and legal rights of nations and outlining a concrete plan by which these rights can be enforced.

The organization called for is a community of states with a general assembly, in which all states should be represented and an executive council to be made up of a membership of the more influential states, he said.

"Both the assembly and the council are given power to deal with any matter of concern to the community of states, Dr. Masterson declared. "The council may act for the protection of the interest of the community should any state fail to carry out its obligations under international law.

"With the concurrence of the assembly it may take steps to prevent and suppress force by states, and to this end it may organize and employ military force. It should be especially noted that no action can be taken under any of these powers except by unanimous consent of the council."

Specific Agencies Suggested

It could create agencies for dealing with such matters as the size and type of armaments, international trade, the protection and distribution of food, the welfare of dependent peoples, and the interchange of cultural and natural scientific achievements.

The agencies for dealing with armaments, for example, would control the manufacture and distribution of arms and forestall the rearming of any war-minded states, such as the Axis Powers, Dr. Masterson said.

The Beyond-Victory program is sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It will be broadcast at 8:45 p. m. tomorrow over station WCOP in Boston.

Roosevelt to Meet Churchill —Someday and Somewhere

Continued from Page 1

answer, the President said only time would tell.

The President went to some length yesterday to characterize the coming assault on western Europe as a war of liberation, not an invasion. He heartily indorsed a Washington Post editorial of May 13 which suggested the new terminology as being much more expressive than invasion.

The editorial had said: "Only the unimaginative, thinking of the path to the imposition of our will upon the enemy, can think in terms of invasion. It is a word of the head. But this invasion is something in particular. . . . Call this an invasion when our backs are turned to a dying world and we are fronting a world seeking to be born? It is liberation. That is a word of the heart. Let us then call this invasion the liberation—the end and not the means, the civilizing purpose and not the military mission, the war aim and not the battle operation."

The President seconded Secretary of State Cordell Hull's remarks made a few hours previous that undoubtedly the United States' preparations for peace were more advanced than those of any other government.

He reviewed how in World War I a study of postwar problems was undertaken only late in 1918 and that when President Wilson and his advisers left for Europe, while they took a mass of informative material with them, there were no plans drawn or conclusions reached that amounted to anything.

In this war, however, Mr. Roosevelt said, postwar planning has been going on for months already. There has been an international conference on relief and rehabilitation at Hot Springs, Va., an International Labor Conference at Philadelphia, and there will be a monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., this July.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the United States had at least a first draft of its plans for a postwar international organization, but he would be no more willing to give the press a first draft of such conclusions than he would a first draft of any of his speeches. When it got down to the seventh or eighth draft, that was different. A first draft, he added with a laugh, would horrify you.

Trial Stay Favored In Pearl Harbor Suit

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee May 24 approved legislation extending for 12 months beyond June 7, 1944, the Statute of Limitations for actions against civilian or military personnel responsible for the disaster at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and directing that court-martial proceedings be instituted not later than June 7, 1945, against any involved in "apparent dereliction of duty."

The limitations statute expired last Dec. 7, but was extended for six months by Congressional action.

Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, author of the new legislation, contended the extension was necessary to protect the rights of the military to institute proposed court-martial proceedings against Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmell, who were in command at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

Tasty and Good

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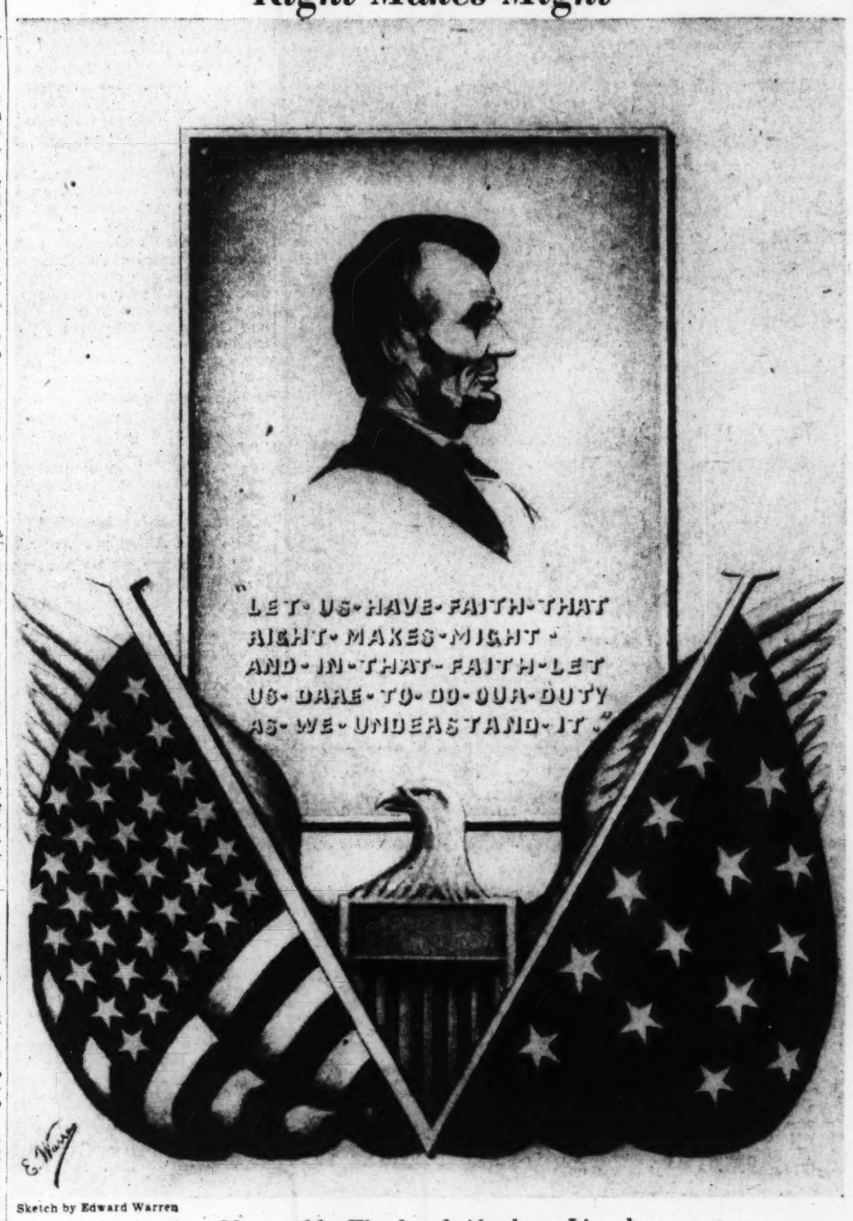

Sketch by Edward Warren

Memorable Words of Abraham Lincoln

The familiar profile of Abraham Lincoln is here depicted in a charcoal sketch which also bears a famous Lincoln quotation, of particular interest at the approach of 1944's Memorial Day. With heavy tasks of war ahead and with many sacrifices in the war already recorded, the words of Lincoln spoken in New York before his first Presidential election in 1860 continue to inspire those in every land where they have been heard.

Tide of Reverse Lend-Lease Rising

Continued from Page 1

United States forces, principally on airfields and air bases.

Four hundred fifty two thousands tons of equipment and supplies have been furnished.

Some Items of Aid

Some of the items of aid:

1,100 Spitfires and other planes.

1,357,000 square feet of steel and light alloy sheets for repair and adaptation needs in our plane depots.

235,000 synthetic rubber shock absorbers.

32,000 bombs of various sizes.

7,000 sets of armor plate for heavy bombers.

5,000 collapsible rubber dinghies with devices for the release of parachutes at the time of hitting water.

10,600 aircraft tires.

35,000 belly tanks for lighter aircraft.

9,600 pieces of protective body armor.

9,300 bullet-proof glass panels for aircraft.

43,000 easily jettisoned lightweight gas tanks for long-range fighters. It is planned to produce these at the rate of 22,000 a month with 4,000 persons employed on this task.

Socks and Gloves

43,000 electrically heated muffs for gunners.

2,000 parachutes.

1,750,000 pairs of socks.

1,500,000 pairs of knitted woolen gloves and substantial quantities of other types of clothing.

44,500,000 yards of Sommerfeld track.

60,000 aircraft, warship, and armed recognition devices.

All requirements for aircraft engine spark plugs.

12 factories working solely on production of transformers for United States Air Forces.

50 mobile repair shops for the repair of American bombers forced to make crash landings in the United Kingdom.

625 British-type fighter gun sights.

Special photographic equipment, for one out of each three aircraft in bomber squadrons, to take pictures of the target during the bomb run.

Large quantities of specially heated winter flying clothing.

Various types of specialized radio equipment.

The volume of reverse Lend-Lease aid provided to United States forces in India has gone up by leaps and bounds. In January and February of this year alone American troops received over $35,000,000 worth of supplies. This was as much in two months as was received in the entire year of 1942 and half as much as was received in the entire year of 1943.

India Increases Aid

Reverse Lend-Lease aid furnished to the United States in India up to March 1, 1944, totaled almost $150,000,000. This came without payment and saved many thousands of tons of shipping space. Petroleum products, including aviation gasoline from the British refinery at Abadan for the United States Air Forces in India, make up a large part of the total.

Other supplies received in the two months of January and February, 1944, alone, included:

6,800,000 pounds of vegetables,
170,000 pairs of socks,
300,000 yards of cloth,
175,000 pairs of trousers,
700,000 gallons of diesel oil,
200,000 sets of underwear,
4,000,000 pounds of meat and fish,
2,000,000 pounds of fruit,
1,000,000 pounds of beverages,
500,000 pounds of bread,
700,000 dozens of eggs.

Australia and New Zealand are providing food at the rate of 1,000,000,000 pounds a year to United States forces. In the Southwest Pacific almost all the food for American troops is provided as reverse Lend-Lease. United States forces in the South Pacific receive large quantities as well.

Tons of Food

The 1941 reverse Lend-Lease program in Australia and New Zealand calls for between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 worth of food alone, including several hundred million pounds of meat.

Reverse Lend-Lease from Australia and New Zealand is by no means limited to food, however. By Jan. 1, 1944, the supplies, facilities, and services American forces had received as reverse Lend-Lease had cost these countries over $450,000,000, and the rate of reverse Lend-Lease aid was rising. Besides the bases, barracks, airfields, hospitals, and other facilities built for our forces, the fighting equipment, the spare parts and repair services that have been furnished, Australian and New Zealand factories are producing many hundreds of thousands of uniforms and the United States is to receive a million pairs of Army boots alone in 1944.

Substantial amounts of foodstuffs, especially cereals and fresh vegetables, have been furnished by the French to American armed forces in the Mediterranean area under reverse Lend-Lease, in addition to other supplies and services. This aid to the United States already totaled about $30,000,000 by the first of this year.

Agricultural China to Benefit From Soil Study of New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Mexico

New Mexico's vast areas of wind-swept mesas, its deep canyons cut by flash floods from the mountains, present many of the same problems which are confronting China's drought-ridden inner empire, according to Dr. Li Lien-chieh, soils scientist with the Chinese National Geological Survey, who this month has been a visitor in New Mexico. The scientific studies of successful farming and ranching practices made in the Southwest by the Department of Agriculture will be helpful, according to the Chinese soils specialist, in planning the development of agricultural China.

Dr. Li, while in New Mexico, conferred with officials of the Soil Conservation Service and inspected the work done by this department on the experimental areas of the Sandia Indian reservation. He also visited irrigated farms in the Rio Grande valley and the dry-farming area of Mountainair, one of the richest bean-producing sections of the State.

During the past few years the Soil Conservation Service has done much in New Mexico to save the precious top soil which makes the State one of the important livestock and agricultural producers of the Southwest. Practices encouraged by the Government agency include revegetation, reforestation, and conservation methods which utilize such mechanical means as terracing, contour cultivation, and better irrigation practices. Range control has also played its part in improving conditions in the ranching sections of the State, cattlemen having been encouraged to stock their land moderately so that the increase in natural vegetation may not be damaged by overgrazing.

Dr. Li pointed out that methods of making the most of the scanty rainfall and adapting agriculture to a short growing season must be devised if the underpopulated provinces of Kansu, Chinghai, and Sinkiang are to be opened up to Chinese colonization. He believes that these areas may be made to play a role similar to America's Southwest and bring China a new agricultural industry, that of livestock raising.

Lend-Lease Steps Up Bombing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—How Lend-Lease and reciprocal Lend-Lease are helping to step up the bombing of Europe is told in the 15th quarterly report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations.

The United States has furnished to the Royal Air Force:

Thousands of fighters and bombers.

Incendiary and demolition bombs.

Explosives for making more bombs.

Aviation gasoline for Lancasters and Halifaxes.

Materials and tools for plane production.

Food for pilots and aircraft factory workers.

The United Kingdom has furnished to the United States Army Air Forces:

Construction of airfields, supply bases, housing.

Planes, bombs and other supplies.

Special equipment for long-range fighters.

High-altitude clothing for bomber crews.

Repair shops, factories and civilian labor.

Home-grown fresh foods.

Strikes Make 41,000 Idle; Northwest Hit

By the Associated Press

Labor disputes, new and old, kept an estimated 41,000 of the country's industrial workers away from their jobs today and there was no indication that settlement of the controversies was imminent.

The chief troubles along the nation's labor front centered in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry and in Detroit's war industrial area. There were more than 100 lines of lumbering operations in Washington and Oregon affected by the disputes, with from 25,000 to 30,000 employees idle.

In the Detroit area, a fresh labor controversy arose as pickets appeared at the Chrysler Corporation's Highland Park plant, keeping 1,500 employees from going to work yesterday. After the pickets appeared, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that the instigators faced possible expulsion from the union.

A partial survey by the Associated Press disclosed that walkouts in the lumber industry affected 106 plants, sawmills, woodworking plants, door and plywood mills, woodworking companies, logging and booming operations and other concerns connected with the industry. Estimates were that 11,000,000 board feet of production was lost daily by the walkouts, which were in protest against the National War Labor Board denial of pay increases. The strikes, union leaders said, were unauthorized and members were asked to return to work.

Lincoln County (Ore.) coastal communities were without electric power yesterday after a walkout of American Federation of Labor sawmill workers. And fear was expressed that the Toledo, Ore., water system would go dry because of lack of power.

Other labor disputes in Detroit and Michigan kept more than 7,000 idle, including striking bread truck drivers who voted to continue their walkout and not to meet until May 31. Meantime, the Michigan metropolis was virtually without bread or bakery goods.

The strike of 1,900 employees at two plants of Parke, Davis & Co. was in its fifth day, while at Saginaw, Mich., 2,500 workers in General Motors' Chevrolet transmission division remained idle following a dispute over smoking regulations. At Muskegon, an agreement was reached in a Regional War Labor Board hearing to have workers in the Campbell, Wyant & Cannon foundry return to work Monday. A dispute over discharge of 22 cupola chargers had resulted in 1,850 employees leaving their jobs.

Bridges on Strikes

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (AP)—The strike threat should be discarded, both during the war and indefinitely thereafter, and political action should be substituted as organized labor's means of achieving its aims, says the West Coast labor leader, Harry Bridges, and 7,000 members of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Shortly after the Union Local approved resolutions pledging a no-strike policy during the war and proposing an extension of the policy into the postwar period, Mr. Bridges, President of the I. L. W. U., told a press conference last night.:

"We discovered economic action (to settle labor disputes) became a blind alley about the time of the Pearl Harbor attack—perhaps before. We're fighting ourselves when we strike these days.

"We're replacing the old policy of treating employers as an enemy that we must fight constantly with a new attitude based on a let's - work - this - out - together basis.

"Giving up the strike doesn't mean that we are going to give up the fight to improve working conditions. It only means we are choosing different weapons—political action."

Mr. Bridges said I. L. W. U. members, who have not gone out on strike since 1940, are asking the California Executive Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to adopt a similar policy.

College Plan Offered Air Corps Reserve

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday a plan to provide from three to nine months of formal college education for members of the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve before they start air training.

Members of the reserve who are not over 17 years and nine months on June 1 are eligible for the college training which will be provided under the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program. Members will receive instruction as individual units at selected institutions, the War Department said.

"This college training is made possible by the expansion of the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program," the announcement said. "The members will enter a selected college or university on June 1, 1944 or shortly thereafter to pursue courses important to their future combat crew training or under assignment in the Army Air Forces.

"The academic work is at the college level. This education is provided at Government expense before ACER members are called to active duty after reaching their 18th birthday. . . .

"Written permission from parent or guardian is required from each ACER man."

Education

Relief Workers for Overseas Training at UNRRA School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

When the training center of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration opened on May 1 at the University of Maryland, a big step in the direction of the restoration of the war-stricken peoples and areas to a self-sustaining basis was taken. In less than six months after the completion of the organizational framework of UNRRA, it will be training personnel for overseas duty. No less significant is the fact that the UNRRA training center, which will have an international student body, will be the first school of its kind ever established at any time, anywhere.

It is fitting that Dr. Frank Munk, himself a refugee from Czechoslovakia—the first victim among the United Nations of Hitler's aggression—should direct the new training center. Dr. Munk, now on leave from the University of California, was formerly Secretary of the Business Research Institute of the Masaryk Academy at Prague. He serves under the general supervision of Joseph P. Harris, formerly of the Army School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va. The training center provides a brief course for the personnel of UNRRA missions in the handling of relief and rehabilitation problems. How to work as a team and the organizational pattern to be followed is explained. Practical information on conditions in countries where they are likely to go will be given the trainees. All such information is drawn from military sources.

Selected Students

Mature persons, completely qualified in their particular fields were selected from all nationalities to serve as UNRRA aides. These aides will be given an intensive training in the practical problems to be faced. Instruction is provided by UNRRA personnel, government officials, and other experts. UNRRA aides who are taking this training course range from civil engineers to accountants. Economists, agricultural, food, and distribution experts, nutritionists, sanitary engineers, and social workers, as well as many other types of workers answered the roll call May 1 when UNRRA rang the bell for its opening school session. These are the people who will undertake the vast industrial, agricultural, and social rehabilitation of the liberated countries.

UNRRA officials emphasize that their personnel will work mainly in supervisory capacities, for the existing institutions, and resources are to be fully utilized in every community. For example, the economists must be thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of trade, for they will deal with such intensely practical problems as the instituting of price controls, elimination of black markets, supervision of warehousing facilities. The sanitary engineers will work very closely with the public health officer on such matters as water supply, sewage, delousing operations where necessary, etc. UNRRA officials expect to find many trained people in the countries to which their personnel are sent. These trained persons will be fully utilized. In many cases it is expected that the primary job of UNRRA will be the provision and distribution of supplies.

Physical Toughening

Mary Craig McGeachy, director of the agency's Division of Welfare, points out that in addition to the over-all problem of relief, there would be other special things to do. Among these tasks, she said, would be the care of the mothers and babies, fitting the homeless, fugitive and unidentified into community living again.

During the UNRRA brief training period students are being given every possible assistance designed to prepare them for their overseas assignments. Not overlooking the need for a toughening-up process, the UNRRA curriculum includes physical training. Language classes also are provided where the students either may brush up in the language needed, or take an accelerated course. Knowledge of languages, while helpful, is not a requisite to being accepted for an UNRRA mission.

Graduation exercises and diplomas will not be a part of the UNRRA school. Neither will the courses be of any uniform length. Military officials will determine the student's graduation date, as well as his future assignments.

Kathryn Blood

Inter-American Section

The University of Chicago nad a special six-week section on inter-American education last summer. A program of orientation to the field of Latin American affairs was provided for the approximately 50 teacher-students.

TEACHERS

(Men and Women)

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This is first of all a gay and beautiful book—the sort of book that is eagerly bought from bookstore counters at Christmas time, or would be if it were not mainly a book for schools, with fourth-graders holding priority. From its red, white and blue front cover to its last bright leaves it is a delight to the eye and the imagination.

Each epoch or major division is introduced by a poster-like drawing that captures interest. Then comes a procession of pages, each illumined with pictures in rich colors; pictures that add vividness and often a glint of humor to the printed words. These, by the way, are set in a type face of ample size, and their literary style is crisp, informal, sometimes colloquial. It's the language of modern America.

The pictures, with their graphic strokes, put one into the atmosphere and time of each episode. We see the nondescript horde of men and boys gathering in Cambridge for General Washington to drill into the army that was to defeat the King's best soldiery. When we come to the struggle over slavery a single page, with its contrasting scenes of how the South and the North respectively viewed that institution, tells at a glance what many books have been written to explain. When the famous juncture of railroads is effected at Ogden, Utah, the spirit of the occasion is reflected by the two locomotives joyously shaking hands!

Many devices of the cartoonist's craft have thus been brought into play, yet with such restraint as not to belittle the serious, dignified and dramatic history of this nation.

As for patriotism, he would be a strange youngster or oldster who failed to love the country so obviously the hero of this true and fascinating narrative.—*Journal of Education, April, 1944.*

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A Saturday Page

San Francisco's Parental School—It Teaches The Parents of Juvenile Offenders

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

As this City-County accepts more wartime responsibility for the welfare of its teen-age citizens, it is insisting also that parents know, accept, and fulfill their obligations in that increasingly important field. The San Francisco Parental School, one year old this month, is the point of emergency and compulsory contact between the municipality and the parents. It has produced such good results to date that letters are coming from all parts of the Nation asking about its methods. In a year it has had no "repeaters" in its eight-week course.

On a recent Monday night about 20 parents, several accompanied by the minor child responsible for the parent's enrollment in the compulsory-attendance school, met in a small auditorium in one of the big buildings of the Civic Center. Attendance has been between 15 and 40 through the year.

Responsibility Stressed

On this particular night the subject under consideration was: the parent's responsibility for maintaining an adequate recreational program.

". . . swim for five cents," the speaker on that particular subject was saying. An intent, intelligent young mother who seemed hardly to have enough years herself to be parent to a boy old enough to be "in serious trouble," raised her hand quickly, to ask a question.

Where was that pool? How to get to it from the section of the city in which she and her boy live? He had gone swimming just this day, and the excursion over all had cost him 85 cents. It was plain that she wanted to encourage his swimming, but felt she could not afford frequent repetition of the costlier trip.

A swarthy-faced, heavy-featured man from the North Beach district—sometimes called Little Italy—volunteered some information for the young mother. His own boy was with him—an alert youth with much sharper features than his father's, and snapping black eyes. Not a "bad boy," anyone would say after a casual survey.

Harold A. Meyer, Assistant Superintendent of the city's recreation department, was the speaker for this one evening. Each of the eight evenings comprising a "course" finds a different speaker on the rostrum, considering a different phase of the mutual child-parent problem and, most of all, the relationship of the child and the parent.

"They get too far apart, the boy and his father, the girl and her mother," said Harold Meyer.

"The family that plays together stays together," axiomized M. Jay Minkler, the kindly-faced principal of Daniel Webster school, who has two fine boys of his own—one in military service, one about to enter military service.

Filled All His Spare Time

"Four boys who lived in my block down in the south end of the city are in San Quentin penitentiary," said Harold Meyer. "In the days when I was a boy our neighborhood was known as the toughest in town. My widowed mother, seeing how things were, had me enrolled in the Boys' Club, which specialized in athletic contests for boys. That club took up all my spare time."

Harold Meyer is carrying out the method he learned by experience. In six years as a playground supervisor he estimates he made some 4,000 visits to the homes of children who were using the playgrounds under his direction. He found, first, that many of the city children simply didn't know how to play, or that they were forcing an interest in one activity when another was better suited to them. He found also that there was far too little comradeship and understanding between parents and children.

San Francisco has 51 playgrounds and supervised centers of children's activities. For this wartime summer 42 schoolyards will be open for vacation play and other activities, all supervised.

But recreation is only one phase of the general problem which caused the founding of the San Francisco Parental School. It happened to be the evening's topic on the night this reporter visited the school.

Other topics taken up for the classes, each discussed by an expert in that field, are: The legal responsibility of the parent. The parent's responsibility for the child's health. What are the community facilities for? The child's school career. The relationship of the church to the home. The child's emotional life. The importance of a job for the child.

First-Offense Cases

The classes last an hour—and it is surprising, the amount of ground that can be covered in an elemental approach to these subjects which are, strangely enough, almost a closed book to many of the parents who attend the classes. The question-and-answer period at the end of each class relates the subject in hand particularly to the problem of the individual parent and child.

George Jarrett, executive officer of the San Francisco Co-ordinating Council, is generally given credit for starting the parents' school. The Council's chief work is in the field of child welfare. Mr. Jarrett simply questioned the soundness of that too euphonious term, "juvenile delinquency," and decided that the actual delinquency was mainly of the parents instead of the children.

When a child is found guilty of breaking a law, the Judge of Juvenile Court, Theresa Meikle, puts the parents as well as the child on probation in most first-offense cases, and sentences the parents to attend the eight-week school course. When parents are in trouble on their own in the courts, they may also be so sentenced, after investigation.

Mr. Minkler, who heads the school, Mr. Jarrett, who originated the plan, and now the judges who provide their "students" and the instructors covering many phases of civic activity, believe that the school puts the correction emphasis in a more appropriate place. Parents who have taken the course, too, have given enough testimonials to prove that they believe the school works good for their children, their families.

Broken families have been united through the school. Boys and girls who hardly knew their own parents have been reintroduced to them on a new, more wholesome, more interesting, more comradely basis.

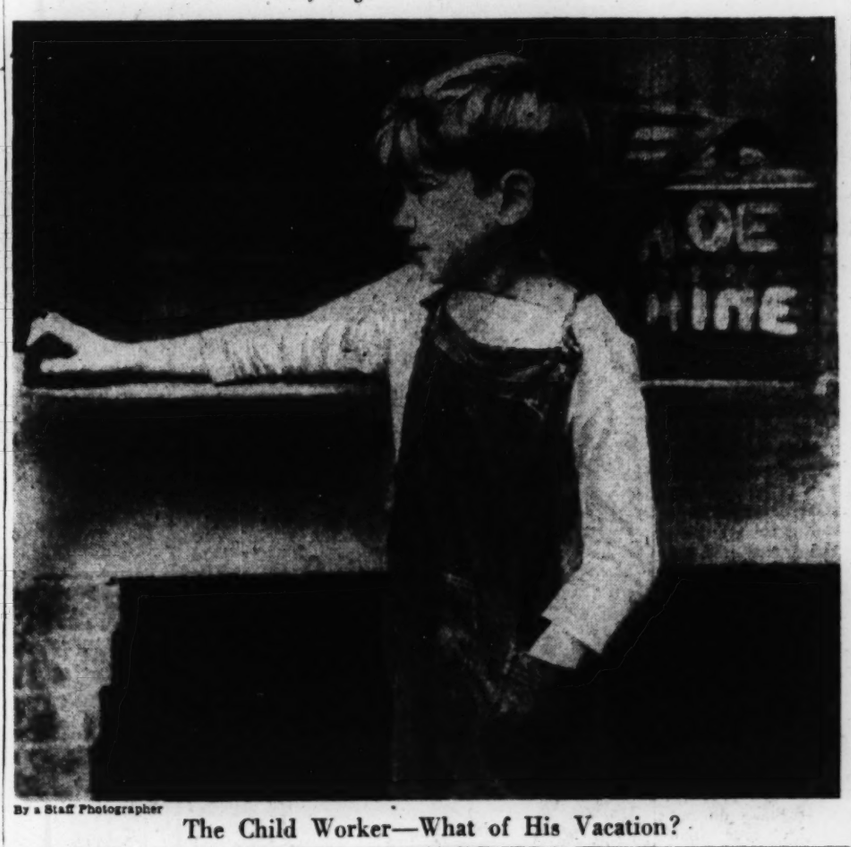
Winning Recognition

"In their first visits to the school some parents have been resentful," says Mr. Jarrett, who sometimes checks the parents in at the door (the only hint of compulsion unless inexcusable absence becomes a factor). "The great majority outgrow the feeling in the first meeting or two. Some of the mothers about to 'graduate' from the course have brought jelly or cookies in proof of their gratitude. Some of their post-graduate letters, which we request but do not compel, have revealed happier homes and changed family relationships which make for better citizenship."

The City-County of San Francisco, chiefly a close-packed urban area, engaged in war industry and war shipping around the clock, has at least a full proportion of the problems which involve children in such areas.

Teen-age indoor centers as well as outdoor playgrounds are coming on the scene. The obligation of all parents to guide their children and understand them, is winning wider recognition through the Parental School. The trend, at least in thinking, now, is that the aid and interest of the parents could properly be enlisted methodically before a child in their household, through difficulties, compels it.

Boston, Brooklyn, New York City, Cincinnati, Salt Lake City, and Seattle, are just a few of the localities which have through one agency or another expressed interest in the parental school plan and asked for its curriculum. The first application of the idea on a general, city-wide basis to reach all parents, may come in one of these interested communities.



By a Staff Photographer

The Child Worker—What of His Vacation?

Through the Editor's Window

No "Quickie" Road to Learning

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans have always loved bargains. They find adventure and romance in any project that even hints at the something-for-nothing pattern. As a consequence, we in this country have our full share of short "courses"—some of them good—which describe themselves as sure-fire means of making us interesting public speakers, able cartoonists, reliable pianists, successful salesmen, or what-will-you. We always hope that someone will develop another labor-saving device, for we admire swift results achieved without the traditional effort. But anyone who has done serious studying knows down deep that there is no "quickie" road to learning.

The streamlined language courses the Army gives, at first seemed to have some magic about them. Here at last, perhaps, was something for nothing! But in recent months many articles, by educators and by the Army teachers themselves, have been written; and one and all reveal that while the courses are intensely interesting educationally, they most evidently are not a way to learn a language quickly without hard work. In fact, I should say that a point to be highlighted is that the language student is working as perhaps he never worked before.

* * *

Here, for example, is a typical weekly program in one of the Army Specialized Language Training schools, as listed by Henry Grattan Doyle in an issue of School and Society: Russian, 17 hours per week; Russian area studies, 10 hours; military lectures, 3 hours; gymnasium and drill, 10 hours; compulsory study hours, 7 to 9 p. m., and all free periods during the day. That at the very least adds up to 50 hours, and most of them spent at intensive work. In the Naval Intelligence Japanese Language School at Boulder, Colo., the story is the same. Handpicked candidates in classes of five men each for more intensive teaching carry a program of 16 hours a day, six days a week, for 14 months. They have no job other than to learn Japanese; that is, they don't drill or do KP. The students themselves say they have never worked so hard in their lives.

* * *

It is in this very field—what might be called an "expectancy of work"—that the Service language programs have already made a contribution to education, it seems to me. We have expected too little of young people, and allowed them to have standards for themselves that were too low. We know now that students "can take it," and that when the occasion warrants, speed and intensity can be demanded of them and they will measure up. (Most of us are at the same time convinced that after the war the tempo of learning should slow down somewhat to allow a broader, more cultural approach and get rid of so much memorizing—which is more particularly a process of training, not of education.)

Even so, we like to think somebody may have found a way to learn something in a get-rich-quick way without work, and we half believed the Army had the magic. It is true that the courses are streamlined and in number of weeks speedy. But it must be considered that they are pointed almost exclusively toward talking—the student is, we understand, not equipped without further teaching to delve into the literary background of the people—and that when the number of hours spent and the depth of intensity of these hours are counted in, the courses demand even more time and effort than most college students of language have in the past bestowed upon a traditional course in many more months.

This is not to say the Army Specialized Language Program is not important to education; it is, and is bound to influence peacetime language teaching profoundly, especially in the direction of practical use and conversation emphasis. But it is not a "quickie" way to learn something. In fact, it is one more indication that there is no substitute for good, hard work in any worth-while human endeavor.

My Graduation

To me, this graduation is a gift
of promise. For it brings to sudden end
the irresponsibility and drift
of youth. There is an ever upward trend,
throughout the pleasant years we pass in School,
in our ability to think and do
constructive things. Ambition too, a cruel
relentless force, which drives and leads us to
success; grows with this upward trend and gives
a purpose and an aim by which we can
control our drift, and thereby make our lives
remembered after we complete our span.
Thus have we been freed of doubting fears,
by the slow influence of these happy years.

BRUCE M. MINNICK

(Written on graduating from high school, 1935.)

A Cartoon-a-Day Scrapbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, even more than One-a-Day—so how about a new hobby that will be very interesting, perhaps valuable in years to come? Some time ago I read of a woman who had made scrapbooks for half a century. Made her own covers and mounted clippings on a number of subjects. In one book were current world events; in another scientific discoveries. There were nature studies—and much more that is now important but almost forgotten.

The write-up made no mention of one thing that boys and girls, as well as older people, might be doing now: Cartoons of the Times. Some of them are very funny, but they do tell a tale that later on will not only amuse but will explain a lot of things—rationing, for one; food restrictions, and how we got wise about substitutes; clothes, and painted imitations of stockings; littler and littler hats that could be hung on one ear, so funny that they are caricatures themselves.

Putting the date on the top of the page, mount as many cartoons as you can arrange on it. You may consider it a good idea, too, to line up current history by putting on the opposite page the map of operations in one or other of the theaters of war, with small blocks of front-page headlines and the summary of the news for that day. Some of you will rule neat little borders around the close-trimmed clippings; and some may go even further and make a place for a few of the beautiful color pages it does seem such a pity to throw away.

I have been thinking especially of boys and girls who might make a sort of treasure hunt of cartoon collecting that would be as interesting to them as the comics. And there are some older people who would enjoy it for a hobby, too. Such a project as this, possibly dedicated to a grandchild, would in the course of time tell "How Today Took It," in shaping for him the tomorrow in which he will then be living.

We all might have a share in contributing items to the somebody who is taking the time to mount them.

K. W. H.

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The Home Forum

Our Secret Weapon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," Bunyan tells how Christian, when going through the valley of the shadow of death, found enemies that were immune to the sword with which he had vanquished Apollyon, so "he was forced to put up his Sword, and betake himself to another weapon called *All-prayer*." When the fiends "were come even almost at him, he cried out with a most vehement voice, *I will walk in the strength of the Lord God*; so they gave back, and came no further." Christian's sword was of no avail against the blasphemies whispered so subtly in his ear that he mistook them for his own thoughts, but the weapon of prayer brought him safely through the ordeal.

One who lived in England during the worst of the blitz, speaking of the wonderful protection experienced by those who sought the way of escape through prayer, said it was difficult to understand unless one were there, but in their darkest hour it seemed the whole nation lived in prayer! Thus did those materially unprepared for war find themselves equipped with a secret weapon of defense. So spiritually empowered were they with courage and a consciousness of nearness to God that they could prove to the world it is possible for civilization to survive the barbarous onslaught of savage modern warfare.

⁂

Speaking for herself, this friend said a sense of exhilaration came with the complete lack of fear as she went through the bombing, and added that it was often said, "When you are not afraid you are safe." A great sense of security, she said, came with the understanding of God's presence and power.

The experience of those who become thus conscious of God is similar to that of the Revelator, who through divine inspiration beheld the new heaven and new earth. Of such spiritual vision Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 573): "This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science, that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness."

The transition from unreality to reality is accomplished step by step by those who turn wholly and persistently to God. The prayer of desire unfolds into spiritual realization and demonstration. This is the blessing of those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness," and as Jesus affirmed, "they shall be filled" (Matthew 5:6).

Spiritual power accompanies understanding now as it did when Jesus sent forth seventy of his students to preach and heal, telling them, "Behold, I give unto you power . . . over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you" (Luke 10:19). No weapon of the carnal mind can withstand the Christ-power operative today through enlightened prayer. In the light of Truth the carnal mind, which "is enmity against God" (Romans 8:7), is seen to be a lie, a deception which vanishes before the Mind of Christ.

⁂

The rulers of the darkness of deception hold no sway in the realm of light. Their effort, therefore, is to prevent the use of our secret weapon of prayer. Unerring in aim, instant in action, infinite in range, and ever available, prayer is as irresistible in attack as it is invulnerable in defense. Nor can the enemy prevent its use by the Christian soldier. One must guard against resistance of the carnal mind to his use of prayer. Evil would disarm before it attacks, but the very conflict arms the righteous and girds him for victory.

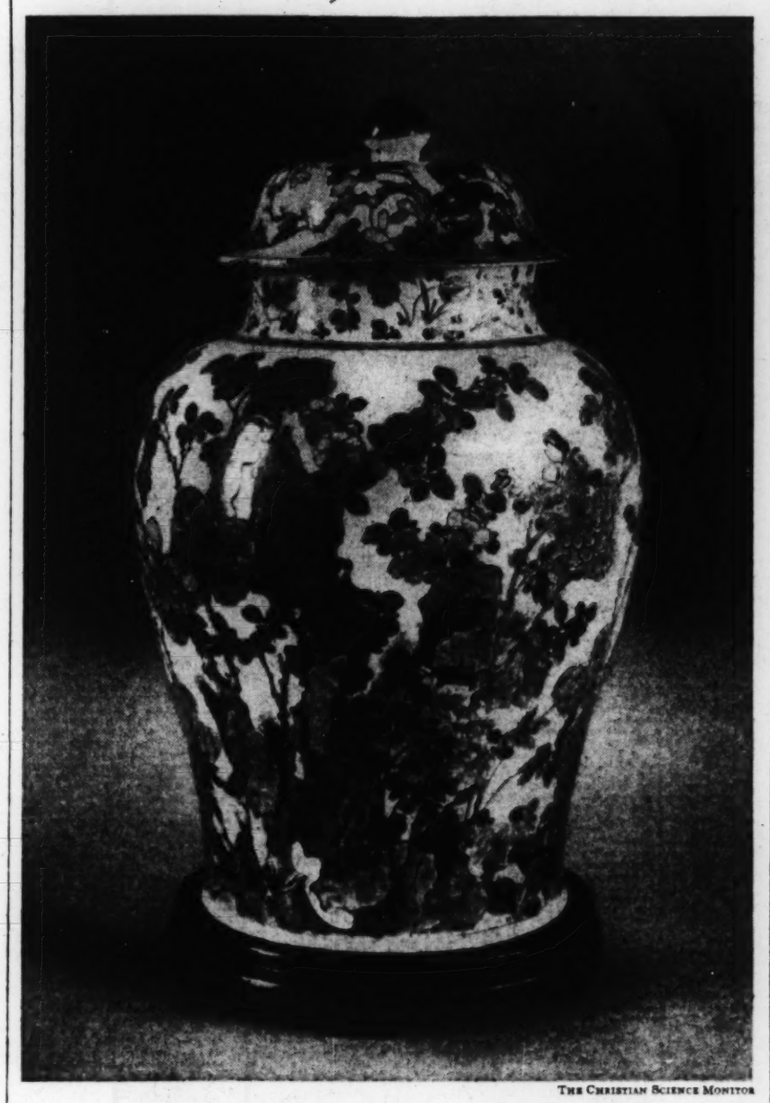
Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 244), "'The secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine."

Jesus taught us the use of our secret weapon when he said (Matthew 6:6): "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Writing of this secret but effective prayer in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 15), "The closet typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love." She continues: "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness. We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love." And she says further, "The Master's injunction is, that we pray in secret and let our lives attest our sincerity."

⁂

Those who have learned to use this weapon of prayer are winning priceless victories. Through prayer, the risen Christ comes again through doors which fear has closed, with the sublime message of triumph, "Peace be unto you."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE VASE FROM THE K'ANG HSI PERIOD (1662-1722)

IN THE CH'ING DYNASTY (1644-1912), two Chinese rulers were especially noted for enthusiastic cultivation of the arts, Emperor K'ang Hsi and Emperor Ch'ien Lung. During both of these reigns, prosperity prevailed and potters were encouraged to manufacture the most beautiful and luxurious of ceramics. They were not inventive after the manner of their great forebears, but they did perfect and elaborate techniques already in use.

This covered jar is of the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722). The porcelains of this reign are remarkable for clear colorings, among them variations of green, aubergine, blue, gold, black, and red. The pictorial designs resemble the art of painting, with compositions of landscape and flowers applied decoratively over the entire surface of the porcelain.

D. A.

Bartlett's, Edition of 1856

TEMPORARILY ESTRANGED from my own library, I asked a friend if I might borrow her Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations." To my surprise, she offered me a number of different editions, one of which I pounced gleefully upon, carried off, and have kept, to my continual delight, for a shameful number of weeks.

Instead of the big modern tome, this is a chunky little 16mo., bound in full calf, hand tooled, and with gilt edges. It is the third edition, published only a year after Mr. Bartlett issued his first compilation, and it includes passages from the literature of the Book of Genesis to that of Thomas B. Macaulay in the Edinburgh Review of October, 1840. It is a pleasant volume merely to hold in one's hand, for its texture is rich and mellow. And, because of its size, it takes on the character of a book to be read rather than one to use only for reference.

Not that I don't like all kinds of compilations. They fascinate me. When I was an undergraduate, two of the college officers started with Volume One of the Encyclopedia and read aloud consecutively from it each morning at the breakfast table. As I remember it, at the end of two years they had triumphantly finished the A's. They both derived and gave great entertainment and edification from their achievement, and I have always envied them but have lacked the persistence requisite for so colossal an undertaking. Now, here in my hand, was a collection the size of which made it possible to be compassed in a few leisurely sittings—so I started in.

⁂

First comes a preface. This, I know, was dropped at least as early as the 1882 edition. What a shame, when it so typifies the language and sentiment of the times. It says that the object of the work is, among other things, "to restore to the temples of poetry the many beautiful fragments which have been stolen from them, and built into the heavy walls of prose"!

Those were the days when the literary atmosphere was redolent with the poetry of the English authors: Shelley, Wordsworth, Southey, Keats, and Byron; and our own Americans were fast coming into the foreground. Mr. Bartlett's book was printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and compiled at a time when Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Whittier were all in their late thirties or early forties, although Whittier was not included in this edition. And they all lived more or less in the neighborhood, as did James Russell Lowell.

News traveled more slowly in those days and, when the first Bartlett appeared, one couldn't just dash to the telephone and dial Mr. Emerson to congratulate him on having "made" the new literary compilation. But one can imagine Dr. Holmes deciding on a fine evening to take the horse-car over to Cambridge and drop in on Mr. Longfellow at Craigie House. Perhaps Professor Lowell would be there, too. Dr. Holmes would undoubtedly have had a laugh at their new eminence or at someone who had complained that Mr. Bartlett failed to include *his* choicest and most memorable lines. Dr. Holmes might well have then said that the good firm binding of so much poetic output would at least spare it the usual fate of ending up as curling papers for the ladies. Perhaps that quip gave him the idea for "The Poet's Lot."

⁂

When I refer to my own "Familiar Quotations," it is invariably in the quest for a definite line or phrase and, though the eye may wander a bit, much that is intriguing must remain, perforce, unseen. Here in the Bartlett of 1856 you feel it possible to eventually compass its treasureful whole. I have discovered so many friends in this Bartlett's of 1856. All of them that I have looked up are included in the later editions but, you see, I am *reading* this book. I am doing so partly from being goaded by Mr. William Walker of the early seventeenth century who has just been introduced to me by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Walker pontificates:

"Learn to read slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places."

I believe him and shall hopefully anticipate developments. At any rate, I am meanwhile having a pleasant diversion, as almost every new thing I come across sets me off in a delightfully unexpected direction.

I discovered a couplet written by Edward Young which sent my thoughts back to Dr. Holmes, who could find amusement everywhere. I can picture some literary contemporary speaking ponderously to Dr. Holmes of the additional renown to be derived from inclusion in "Familiar Quotations." And I can surmise that Dr. Holmes, who dearly loved to take a poke at self-importance, might have retorted, "What? That book? Why, it's here in a nutshell!" and, flipping it open to page 178, he might have placed his finger on these lines:

"Some for renown on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow immortal as they quote."

But I can also believe that Dr. Holmes and the others were really pleased to find that theirs were considered Household Words, as why shouldn't they be? This early little Bartlett of 1856 is intimate and extremely rewarding.

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

Down There Lay Narvik

TWO DAYS BEFORE, in Oslo, we had taken the train for Narvik through Sweden. We could have taken a train to Trondheim and a steamer from there up the coast, but it would have been more expensive and we would not have had the trip abroad. Now we were approaching our destination. The train had worked its way up along evenly-climbing slopes on the Swedish side of the border. Already, through a cleft in the mountain below us, we could see the distant blue-green ocean. Down there lay Narvik.

The last mile or two we sat in silence looking down upon the fjord. The scene came and went in panorama as the many tunnels opened the way for the train on its steep and winding road. Coming out of the last tunnel, we saw the whole town in sharp focus as if it lay under a magnifying glass. Even so, it was smaller than I had imagined. —Could anything ever happen in such a sleepy little town?—I mused aloud.

"It certainly is a beautiful town," Ellen said encouragingly, "and at least it is smiling in its sleep."

To us the trip was more than an excursion. We had come to stay, to build a home and a law practice in a young and vigorous country. Here, I thought, a young lawyer would not have to lick stamps for ten years before being permitted to write the letter itself. But now I was not so sure. A silent anxiety crept over me at the thought of beginning a new life.

Had my imagination created a fairyland, I wondered.

True, our conquest of Narvik was disguised under the pretext of a summer visit to my parents, who had arrived the previous fall. This arrangement somewhat reduced both the glory and the risk of our adventure. My father was Colonel of the Northern Hålogoland Regiment with headquarters in Narvik. In a year or two he might be ordered south again, if he should survive and a colleague down south should not.

There were still remnants of winter in the mountains, but down by the fjord the birches welcomed us in a veil of new, light-green spring. As we stepped off the train the Station Master came toward us without his overcoat, as though in demonstration of the fact that the tourist season was about to begin.

Although we knew that we were more than welcome, we planned to take as little advantage of the Colonel as possible and rather specialize on the parents. And there on the station platform they were, Father in uniform, Mother in a new hat.

A taxi brought us across the town to the Regimental Headquarters on the hill not far from the white frame City Hospital.

The welcome was everywhere evident—in the vases of flowers in the guest room, in the silver coffeepot gleaming on the table in the living-room downstairs, in my favorite cookies, prepared in abundance. For the first time in many years I was going to live at home.—From "The Mountains Wait," by THEODOR BROCH, copyright 1942. (Webb Book Publishing Company.)

Lullaby

The song of a mother rocking her child
Is a song as old as the oldest years.
As quiet as a snow-flake on the wind
Is the song of a mother rocking her child.
Here in the circle of the night
The rocking sound is like a light
That flows from silence, dark to white;
And with the rhythm of the chair,
Rising along the blessed air,
The lullaby that has no name
Repeats the words that are the same,
Whatever mother sings them now:

This little head upon my breast
Is motionless, is now at rest.
The wondering eyes are closed at last.
The hands that held the morning sun
Are open to the gift of night.
The mind that blossomed like a flower
Is budded now in this night-hour.
The feet that ran so quick and wild
Stray now among the early dreams.

Quiet as a snow-flake on the wind
Is the song of a mother rocking her child.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

She Has Helped China to Change

MAYLING SOONG has been the first lady of China for the past sixteen years, since her marriage to Chiang Kai-shek. Even before that time she had a close connection with the emerging of the new China. Her work began as long ago as the years when she first returned to China after her American education and looked at it with the sharp perception of youth trained to see more clearly because she had lost her familiarity with things Chinese and had lived for ten years in another country. Probably if you stay forever in one spot you never know it fully. If you go away and then return, you really look at it. Mayling, fresh from college, full of idealism and energy, looked at her country and saw it unchanging, but as a land where change must come. Then, too, she returned as the youngest, "Little Sister Mayling," to a family each member of which was an active and important factor in the growth of this new China.

Mayling Soong wanted to have a hand in that change. Like any gifted woman, she couldn't content herself with idleness and ease and lack of expression. She had learned in America that women could do more than sit behind curtained windows. Her wise mother and father told her that she must learn before she could help, that she was in a way a stranger. So she set herself to learn the Chinese language, no small task, and to discover the Chinese people. . . .

The ten years between Mayling's return to China and her marriage to the Generalissimo were busy, varied years; they were a post-graduate course in preparation for the title, First Lady of China. They were years rich in experience, and interestingly they show the three main drives which are woven together in the personality of the mature Madame. She is a reformer, she is a student, and she likes social contact with her fellow men and women. . . .

With her marriage to the Generalissimo, Mayling Soong went into partnership with her husband, working with him for China. Her drives had full scope, and all her preparation was of use. She accompanied Chiang Kai-shek on his hazardous trips to the front, she was present at all important interviews, checking on the interpreter's work to make sure the exact meaning was given to what the Generalissimo had said. . . . She can outwalk anyone: even the secret service men lose their breath. She has to be able to walk twenty miles a day, not just once, but day after day. There is no other way for the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang to get about on these visits to the front lines.

Madame's power and popularity in her own country have increased steadily through the sixteen years, with her dramatic flight to Sian establishing her once and for all as a great figure.—From "Mayling Soong Chiang," by HELEN HULL. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Vårt hemmelige våben

Oversættelse av den engelske artikkel Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I SIN allegori "Pilgrimsferden" forteller Bunyan oss hvorledes Kristen på sin vandring gjennem dødsskyggens dal støtte på fiender som det ikke nyttet å bekjempe med sverdet, som han hadde beseiret Apollyon med, så at "han blev nødt til å stikke sitt sverd i skjeden, og gripe til et annet våben som kaltes stadig bønn." Da fiendene "var kommet nesten helt inn på ham, utbrøt han meget eftertrykkelig: *Jeg vil vandre i Gud Herrens styrke;* så vek de tilbake og kom ikke videre." Kristens sverd kunde intet gjøre overfor de bespottelser som blev hvisket ham i øret på en så listig måte at han feilaktig tok dem for å være hans egne tanker, men bønnens våben bragte ham frelst gjennem ildprøven.

En som bodde i England under de verste luftangrepene, fortalte om den vidunderlige beskyttelse som de mennesker oplevde som søkte frelse og sikkerhet i bønnen; hun sa at det var vanskelig å forstå hvis man ikke selv var til stede, men i de mørkeste timer så det ut som om hele nasjonen levde i bønn! De som i materiell henseende var uforberedt på krig, fant sig således utstyret med et hemmelig forsvarsvåben. De blev så åndelig utrustet med mot og en bevissthet om Guds nærhet at de kunde gi verden bevis på at det er mulig for sivilisasjonen å overleve den grusomme moderne krigsførsels barbariske stormangrep.

⁂

Om sine egne oplevelser sa vedkommende at en følelse av oprømthet kom med den fullstendige mangel på frykt mens bombardementet stod på, og hun tilføiet at det ofte blev sagt: "Når du ikke er redd, er du sikker." Forståelsen av Guds nærvær og makt bragte en vidunderlig trygghetsfølelse.

De som på denne måte blir sig Guds nærvær bevisst, oplever noget i likhet med det Apenbareren oplevde, som gjennem guddommelig inspirasjon så den nye himmel og nye jord. Om sådant åndelig syn skriver Mary Baker Eddy på side 573 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Dette vidnesbyrd i den Hellige Skrift oprettholder den kjensgjerning i Videnskapen at himmelen og jorden for én menneskelig bevissthet, den bevissthet som Gud skjenker, er åndelige, mens for en annen bevissthet, det uoplyste menneskelige sinn, synet er materielt. Dette viser umiskjennelig at det som det menneskelige sinn kaller materie og ånd, antyder tilstander og stadier i bevisstheten."

Overgangen fra uvirkelighet til virkelighet gjennemføres skritt for skritt av dem som vender sig helt og vedholdende til Gud. Den bønn som er basert på ønske, utvikler sig til åndelig erkjennelse og demonstrasjon. Dette er den velsignelse som kommer til dem som "hungrer og tørster efter rettferdighet," og, som Jesus forsikret, "de skal mettes" (Matteus 5:6).

Åndelig makt følger med forståelse nu likesom den gjorde det da Jesus sendte ut sytti av sine disipler for å forkynne og helbrede, idet han sa til dem: "Se, jeg har gitt eder makt . . . over alt fiendens velde, og ingen ting skal skade eder" (Lukas 10:19). Intet av det kjødelige sinns våben kan stå sig mot Kristus-makten som er i virksomhet idag gjennem oplyst bønn. I Sannhetens lys ser vi at det kjødelige sinn, som "er fiendskap mot Gud" (Romerne 8:7), er en løgn, et bedrag som forsvinner i nærvær av Kristi Sinn.

⁂

Det bedragerske mørkes herrer har ingen makt i lysets rike. Deres bestrebelse går derfor ut på å forhindre oss i å bruke vårt hemmelige bønnens våben. Med ufeilbart sikte, øieblikkelig virkekraft, uendelig rekkevidde, og tilgjengelig til alle tider, er bønnen likeså uimotståelig i angrep som den er usårbar i forsvar. Heller ikke kan fienden forhindre den kristne soldat fra å bruke den. Vi må være på vakt overfor det dødelige sinns motstand mot bruk av bønnen. Det onde søker å avvebne før det angriper, men selve striden gir den rettferdige våben i hånd og omgjorder ham med seirens rustning.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 244): "Det 'skjul' som Davids salme talte om, er utvilsomt menneskets åndelige tilstand i Guds eget billede og lignelse, ja den guddommelige Videnskaps indre helligdom, som dødelige ikke kommer inn i uten en kamp eller bitter erfaring, og hvor de avlegger det menneskelige for det guddommelige."

Jesus lærte oss å bruke vårt hemmelige våben da han sa (Matteus 6:6): "Når du beder, da gå inn i ditt lønnkammer og lukk din dør og bed til din Fader, som er i lønndom, og din Fader, som ser i lønndom, han skal lønne dig i det åpenbare." Om denne hemmelige men effektive bønn skriver Mrs. Eddy i *Science and Health* (s. 15): "Lønnkammeret er et billede på Andens helligdom, hvis dør utestenger de syndige sanser men slipper inn Sannhet, Liv og Kjærlighet." Hun fortsetter: "I de alvorlige lengslers stille helligdom må vi benekte synden og gjøre Guds allhet gjeldende. Vi må beslutte oss til å ta korset op, og gå fremad med ærlig hjerte og arbeide og våke for å opnå visdom, Sannhet og Kjærlighet." Og hun sier videre: "Mesterens formaning byr oss å bede i lønndom og la vårt liv bevidne vår oprightighet."

⁂

De som har lært å bruke dette bønnens våben, vinner uvurderlige seire. Som et resultat av bønn kommer den opstandne Kristus på ny gjennem dører som frykten har lukket, med det ophøiede seiersbudskap: "Fred være med eder."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mockingbird in the Maple

The morning has much to stir it,
but the best is this slender bird
who, on the waiting sky and trees,
tests out its various whips of song.

D. S.

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Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944

Bolivia Faces Major Economic Shift as Once-Bountiful Tin Veins Fade

Grain to Flow From Ethiopia To Aid Europe

Famous rail line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti scheduled for early rehabilitation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 27 — Plans for the rehabilitation and modernizing of the famous railroad between Addis Ababa and Djibouti, through American technical assistance and equipment, are maturing in Haile Selassie's capital, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

This rehabilitation will be one of the major achievements of the American technical mission which was launched in its long-term job of modernizing Ethiopia's production, agriculture, and transport, in ceremonies at Addis Ababa by James M. Landis, director of the American economic mission to the Middle East, who recently returned to Cairo.

The railroad, winding 10,000 feet upward from French Somaliland to the Abyssinian Plateau, was a political and military prize in the Ethiopian War. Now, to the United States and its Allies, it looms as the prime means by which large supplies of Ethiopian wheat, grains, fruit, and vegetables, can be made available for relief purpose in the Middle East and Europe.

The Italo-Ethiopian War and the subsequent re-conquest of Ethiopia, left the railroad with a depleted rolling stock and trackage, wholly unable to carry the expanding amount of produce which Ethiopia, already growing more food than it consumes, expects to plant to meet the needs of UNRRA. These railroad plans are part of the mission's general effort to advise the expansion of rail and road traffic in Ethiopia.

Adventure in Good Will

The American mission, another venture in American good will in the Middle East, was organized in Washington by the State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration in response to an invitation from Ethiopia for technical aid in surveying the country's natural resources and developing transport and production. The mission landed at Addis Ababa's diminutive airport early in May, and was met by Haile Selassie. Subsequently the monarch presented Mr. Landis with a large gold coin of the realm, among other gifts.

While it was largely the British Army which freed Ethiopia from the Italians, the United States has won a degree of special confidence at Addis Ababa recently, through the capable work done by American experts there. An American now heads the Ethiopian Air Force, and technicians guide policy in certain financial and other bureaus alongside the British.

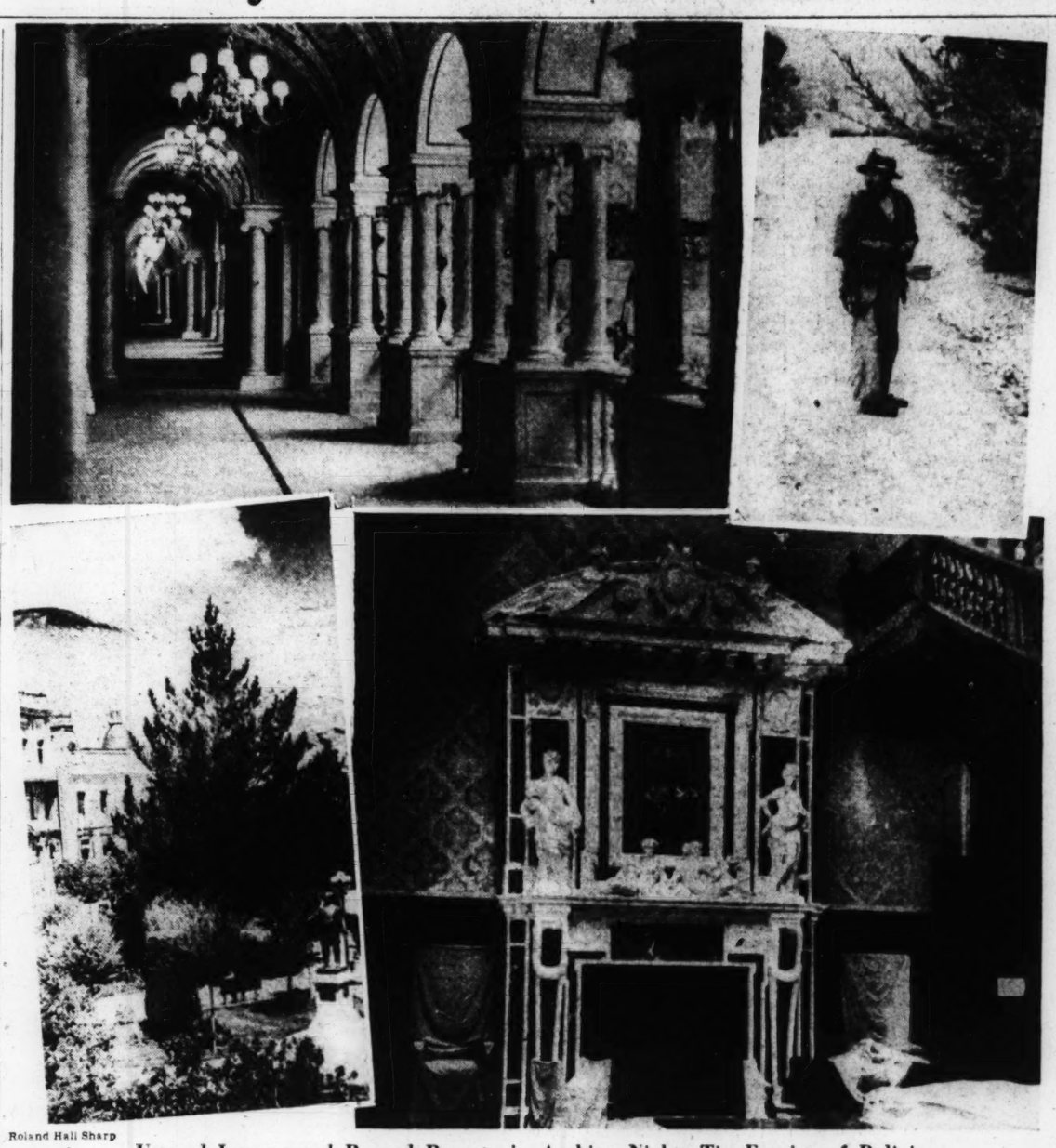
The new mission is headed by Perry A. Fellows, Assistant Chief Engineer, F. E. A. in Washington, and expects to remain in Ethiopia for at least six months.

United States Trusted

Benito Mussolini painted Ethiopia to his people as a land of rich soil and valuable minerals, and generally replete with opportunity. Haile Selassie agrees with Il Duce, but intends that the development of these resources shall be by the Ethiopian themselves. He has invited American technicians to help, because the United States is trusted as having a Middle East policy which provides that the natives shall participate and benefit from the development of regional resources, and because of the high quality of the assistance offered.

The Ethiopian mission represents another step in definite American policy to provide technical assistance in agriculture, finance and resource-development, to countries of the Middle East. It is of a piece with the financial rehabilitation undertaken in Iran by Doctor Millspaugh, and the agricultural mission to Saudi Arabia.

Whether the program is likely to survive the political upheaval of the elections next November, is unknown here, but it is widely agreed that it has reaped genuine dividends in good will for the United States which, later, will be reflected in increased trade prospect, and a welcome mat for American initiative seeking to develop oil and other Middle East resources.



Roland Hall Sharp

Unused Luxury and Ragged Poverty in Arabian Nights Tin Empire of Bolivia

Simon I. Patiño, once a Bolivian laborer and clerk who has become the master of a world-wide tin cartel with headquarters in London, owns three palaces in Cochabamba, Bolivia, two of which he never has seen. Built at a cost reliably estimated to total $30,000,000 for all installations in the Cochabamba area, these palaces and other properties are kept up meticulously, but seldom visited by members of the Patiño family. Upper left: The second-story gallery in the Portales Palace on the outskirts of Cochabamba, a small city 8,000 feet high on the eastern slopes of the Andes with many Indians in its population. Upper right, a typical product of a social system that masses riches in a few hands. This Bolivian laborer was photographed on the model dairy farm kept up by Señor Patiño near Cochabamba. Lower left, the mining city of Oruro, 14,000 feet high. The soil for parks like this had to be brought in from more fertile regions. Lower right, the marble mantlepiece at Portales, where there also are three Gobelein tapestries of priceless value, seldom seen by anyone but the untutored house attendants. The furniture remains covered. Fabulously rich drapes and cushions are stacked away. Only one of the three Patiño palaces has been used consistently as a residence, and this at rare intervals of late years. Señor Patiño has lived in Paris, New York, and now resides in Montreal.

Lowland Probed for New Farm Riches

People found to be most important resource as miners' revolts accent human values.

Uncensored South America
Sixth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM ORURO, Bolivia—Tin has become another name for Bolivia, but anyone who learns how dark is the prospect for Bolivian tin turns instinctively to the people and asks what lies ahead for them.

In the high, thin air of this mining town, with its synthetic parks nourished by soil hauled in from more fertile regions, it is easy to remember that people are the most important resource in any country.

Bolivia's human equation is being grasped a bit more clearly by the outside world as public interest is drawn to this landlocked country, where the sky wears thin and shows through the deep blue crystalline of the stratosphere.

Air Clears in Washington

In Washington, the diplomatic air seems to be clearing markedly as a result of the report brought back from Bolivia by Ambassador Avra M. Warren, who was sent from Panama on a special fact-finding mission.

In tin mines of Oruro, Catavi, Potosí, and throughout this remote land, far more urgent questions arise than even the indispensable act of recognition by the United States and other American nations.

Oruro, a mining metropolis, offers an admirable vantage point from which to survey Bolivia's outlook.

On Edge of Valley

The citizens of Oruro have made of their bleak habitat a paved and gracious home, perched on the sloping edge of a long valley that climbs in broken strides to the crest of barren ocher ridges.

Mine tailings slant almost into town. One of the more important diggings of Maurice Hochschild & Co.—San José Mine—perforates the nearest slopes.

Then, as you stand 14,000 feet above sea level and think what it means to live, year in and year out, on a floor higher than most peaks of Continental United States, a different Bolivia, of different Bolivians, merges with the picture.

From the boulder-strewn Altiplano, or lofty plain, that supports the ridgepole of the hemisphere between the two white buttresses of Illimani and Illampú, you drop down eastward to the tropical hinterland.

Future in Lowlands

The future of Bolivia and of its people is generally agreed to lie in the lowlands, unless new discoveries are made of minerals or other resources in the mountains. The flame fed by known mineral resources already flickers.

In all seriousness, a mine owner offered me title to a tin mine with surveyed reserves worth $10,000,000. He has ceased operations, even in the midst of the present tin boom, because he could not make it pay.

Patiño's mines in many instances are dropping their tin content at the rate of .1 per cent every six months. The great mine at Catavi is down to 2.69 per cent, from 6 per cent some years ago. Patiño is operating at least one mine at 1.1 per cent—just about rock bottom for keeping a mine going.

San José here at Oruro is operating near the margin.

Miners explain that Bolivia, to meet world competition, has had to cream off the best of its ore for years without bringing in enough new veins to keep up high-grade reserves.

Time was when the ores ran up to 8 per cent—sometimes higher.

Fortunately the war effort of the United Nations is not seriously affected by Bolivia's growing crisis in minerals. Nor does Bolivia necessarily face bankruptcy in the foreseeable future. Much depends on how the United Nations, and Bolivia itself, deal with an admittedly grave situation.

For years before the war, Bolivia was kept in the world tin picture largely through activities of Simon I. Patiño and his tin cartel with headquarters in London. Without the quota system and the artificial maintenance of a price at which the Bolivian mines could make money, this country might have been forced out of the market. If not, drastic changes would have been required inside Bolivia to meet world tin competition.

Patiño Career

As a Bolivian laborer and clerk who got his start toward fabulous riches by a fortunate turn of business early in his long career, Señor Patiño may be counted on to protect his extensive holdings in Bolivia. Formerly resident in Paris, he has lived in New York during the war, and lately transferred his residence to Montreal.

Financial juggling may stave off the day when Bolivia must come to grips with itself and shift economic emphasis away from mining to something else. Already, Bolivians are talking about their agricultural possibilities. Only in the lowlands of Santa Cruz and the Beni, far beyond any effective mobilization of farm resources so far, does agriculture hold large promise.

The Altiplano, home of the "Irish" potato, is mostly a deep layer of glaciated rock and rubble. Indians, bending nearly double, guide short-handled wooden sticks that serve for plows. The motive power is other men and women, or, occasionally, a donkey. You see soils actually in use that are only four to six inches deep on top of the boulders and pebbles.

Agriculture Difficult

Bolivians know, for all their brave talk, that it would be a slow, hard pull to build an agricultural economy anywhere near equivalent to the mining economy that for centuries has made Bolivia world-famed.

Nor is mining itself at the end of a long and rich rope that stretches back in time to the halcyon days of Potosí and the caravens filled with gold and silver, bound toward far Seville.

It is only that the end of the golden and silvern rope has begun to dangle uncomfortably close.

For the United States at war, Bolivian tin remains not only indispensable, but adequate within the narrow limits of enforced wartime economy. The first crush of emergency in those days when Japan had shut off Far Eastern tin, has passed. African and other sources are increasingly available, although far below the Far Eastern output. Salvage operations have eased shortages. The balance pointer of American war plants already hovers on the line between "must" and "desirable" for Bolivian tin.

Question of Contracts

Washington and La Paz know that it is only a question of time until the renewal of tin contracts will become a matter for serious negotiation, instead of being a foregone conclusion.

Britain's position must also be weighed in the scales. Before this war, Bolivian tin went exclusively to Britain for refining. Now the United States has its own tin smelters at Texas City, Texas.

Tin, of course, is only the best-known of Bolivia's minerals. In Catavi, there are said to be enough tungsten, antimony, and bismuth to supply the world—at least for a time.

Bolivian antimony of "61 per cent fine" content was bought by the United States until about the time of last December's revolution. When antimony buying was not renewed, Bolivians took it as part of Washington's pressure to bring the pro-fascist regime in line on foreign policy. Actually, antimony is being obtained in near-by Mexico.

Small Margin of Profit

The tin price of 60 cents a pound allows Bolivia a short margin of profit, due to high production and transportation costs.

Copper is being bought by the United States in Chile, Peru, and elsewhere, rather than from Bolivia.

Among Bolivian mining men, you are kept aware that they know how narrow and broken is the mountainous path they tread.

This economic instability accounts for much of the political and social unrest.

Out of labor conflict, as much or more than out of fascist maneuverings, came the diplomatic crisis that for months has deprived the present Revolutionary Junta of recognition by all of the American nations except Argentina.

Diplomatic air cleared in Washington by report of special fact-finding mission.

Labor Conflict

It was labor conflict that provided soil and seed for fascist agitators.

The social revolution that helped overthrow former President Peñaranda took form within labor organizations, and two principal political groups. They are the P. I. R., or Left Revolutionary Party, and M. N. R., or the National Revolutionary Movement.

Inside the M. N. R. were strong fascist elements. They collaborated easily with the "Estrellas Blancas," or "White Stars," a lodge of young Army officers up to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Their name comes from the white star emblem worn by officers connected with the General Staff.

The P. I. R. held more closely to social issues. It took an active part in Congressional debates against General Peñaranda in his alleged responsibility for the massacre of tin miners at Catavi in December, 1942.

Driving Power of Revolt

When the armed revolt took place on the eve of the first anniversary of Catavi, Dec. 20, 1943, the M. N. R. and the young Army officers supplied the driving power. The P. I. R. has been shoved aside and even persecuted. Its leader, Juan Antonio Arze, was sent to prison on the island of Coati in Lake Titicaca.

Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro, head of the M. N. R. and an avowed Marxist, became Finance Minister in the Junta of which Major Gualberto Villarroel is President.

Civilians who went along with the Estrellas Blancas were represented in the original Cabinet by Gustavo Chacón, Minister of Economics, and Victor Andrade, Minister of Labor.

Two officials to whom the United Nations objected most strenuously were Carlos Montenegro, Minister of Agriculture, and Augusto Cespedes, General Secretary of the Junta. Both have been removed in the effort to win recognition from Washington.

Social Propaganda

While rounding up Axis agents, passing decrees for seizure of Axis firms, and otherwise seeking to convince Washington that tinges of fascism have been washed away, the Junta keeps up its social propaganda.

"Proletarians!" shout posters on walls of La Paz. "The Junta has conquered for you a new right—the syndical law. Defend it!"

This is an affirmation of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

This social drive has been less emphasized of late. Also, the M. N. R. is being eased out of government. The tendency is toward formation of a Democratic Front that would be calculated to please the United Nations.

So Bolivia on its barren heights and its lush lowlands appears to be emerging from political crisis, and preparing to deal with the larger problems ahead.

Bolivia More Than Tin

Tin may be synonymous with Bolivia in the world's marts, but Bolivia is more than tin. The nature of the tin industry in this remote Andean country has precipitated international crises in politics and economics that can be understood only in human values. Previous articles in this series have prepared the way for the following report based on firsthand observations among Bolivia's people of the mountains and the tropical plains.

Argentina Reforms Its Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With modifications in civil servants' pensions, the Buenos Aires authorities hope to establish an improved and permanent government service list. The intention is to copy foreign procedure and limit government service to those who are competent and wish to make a career of it.

Announcement of the discovery that an ex-Minister had appointed 24 relatives to high-salaried positions in his department did not cause much public surprise or even recrimination. The Argentine public has become accustomed to such things.

The whole civil service has been honeycombed with incompetence, because it rarely has been found necessary to hold examinations of those who aspire to such service. The matter of certificates of competence has always been relegated to the rearguard. When technicians have been necessary they have usually been placed under the orders of those who obtained no diploma whatsoever.

If any government is able to implant a new system of employment in the Argentine civil service it will be doing an excellent thing for the republic. For far too long the civil service has been the happy hunting-ground of incompetents merely because they are related to distinguished politicians or because they have "voted right," or because a given senator or deputy has been under obligation to them.

More than often, the work that should be done by the heads is done by trained subordinates who never obtain the recognition they deserve but who realize that the retention of the positions they occupy depends on pandering to the men on top who happen to have influential relatives or who place all their time at the disposal of political parties—when these function.

In the past ten years government employees in Argintina have risen from 120,855 to 161,879. These figures do not include those of the War and Marine industries where office work is usually undertaken by conscripts and cadets. There is anxiety over the rate of increase of civil servants, especially as there is great competition for each post. Many Argentines feel that the race for a government post has become something of a social evil. The greater part of the youth is seen to have no other ambition, the attraction always being the comparatively generous pay and easy hours.

British Women Campaign for Equal Pay

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—"The British Government must settle the question of equal pay for equal work by legislation before the end of the war," Mrs. Mavis Tate, M. P. told The Christian Science Monitor recently.

A disastrous situation, would arise, she feels, if, added to the multifarious problems of the change-over from war to peace, there was the complication of a struggle for equal pay for men and women.

One hundred British organizations representing 4,000,000 women support Mrs. Tate so wholeheartedly in this view that they are launching an intensive nation-wide campaign under her chairmanship to mold British opinion on the matter. Miss Megan Lloyd George, M. P., Mrs. Cazalet Keir, M. P., Miss Caroline Haslett, and many other well-known women are taking part.

"The campaign upon which we are embarking, is not a fight for women's rights," Mrs. Tate points out. "It is a struggle for right for the sake of right, justice for the sake of justice. It is particularly vital today when the question of family allowances is one that has been accepted by the Government, and also when we may soon have to face the problem of women coming out of the factories and the services. Many of them will be experienced, skilled, and used to hard work. They must not be thrown on the labor market to undercut wages."

Equal pay for men and women doing the same job would benefit the country as a whole. It is in the interests of men as well as women, and of the whole nation.

Some have voiced the fear that equal pay may result in more unemployment for women, because employers will tend to take on men if they have to pay equal wages for men and women.

"I am perfectly prepared to take that risk," Mrs. Tate says. "Women have got to prove their worth in peacetime as they have done in war."

Exceedingly important work has to be done after the war. It is essential that it should be done by the people best equipped to do it. Jobs should be allocated on qualifications without bias of sex.

Question of Training

"This brings up the broader question of equal training and opportunities," Mrs. Tate says. "Women must no longer be handicapped by lack of opportunity for acquiring skill."

The question of what is "equal work" is very much obscured by war conditions. Increased absenteeism is often brought up as an argument against the employment of women when men are available. In reply to this, Mrs. Tate points out that an enormous number of women in industry are directed to work they have not chosen, and are doing physical labor to which they are not accustomed.

Another objection is that equal pay for men and women—by encouraging women to work outside the home—would break up family life.

London Blimps Bow to WAAF Commands

People Are Like That . . . . . ***By Melita Spraggs***

"Put your head inside the balloon," challenges a Waaf, pointing to the pocket of a barrage balloon riding at moorings in a London square. Waafs are topping it with gas through a long silver tube. I kneel down, wriggle head and shoulders inside. The platform dividing the lower air chamber from the hydrogen section above is flapping up and down.

"Tell us when the platform gets taut. That means she has enough gas." The voice from outside sounds a long way off.

"She's tightening now," I report as I emerge into the sunlight.

"Topping-up" is one of the hundreds of routine jobs done by crews of women, living in huts in odd corners of parks, gardens, and squares, to keep the defensive balloon chain over London. Their charges are the silvery jumbos, with dejected-looking, floppy ears, that for four years have been riding the skies around the Capital.

The telephone bell rings in the guard hut. It is the order from Balloon Headquarters for haul down and inspection. Corporal "Rusty," in blue battle dress, rubber boots, and beret, calls her team on deck—a deck rather like a big asphalt dart board lying flat. Eight Waafs run to action stations. One climbs into the winch. She might be sitting in the driving cabin of a truck. By letting in clutches and taking off brakes she winds the balloon up or down.

Megaphone in hand, "Rusty" raps out commands in naval parlance. Quick as an echo a Waaf repeats them to the operator. Staccato replies crack back from the crew.

Balloon Is Bedded Down

"Port side ready! Starboard side ready! Midships ready! Haul in winch!" There's a whirring sound. The balloon begins to lose height. When it is 50 feet above deck "Rusty" shouts, "Stop winch." The crew hitch and fasten. "Haul in winch." Blimp begins to descend once more. There is a final adjustment of guys and fixing onto blocks, and the balloon is bedded down.

Once a week the blimp is deflated for overhaul. Wearing rubber slippers, the crew patches holes, replaces frayed lines ("ropes" to landlubbers), and make it airworthy for another week—that is, if all goes smoothly. Often it doesn't.

Air raids and rough weather keep the crew on its toes. It guards the balloon even when shrapnel is falling. Some crews have had to deal with showers of incendiaries.

On calm nights the crew goes to sleep on cots in two large dormitories. Two of them sleep near the telephone. On gusty nights two Waafs stand guard all night in the little guard hut from which they can watch the blimp.

Balloon crews are the only groups in the British women's services who claim they are completely responsible for their own job. They are not part of a mixed team of men and women like the ack-ack and the searchlight crews. A crew of 12 work under a sergeant. Former children's nurses, shop assistants, egg testers, clerks, and manicurists, all volunteers for this work, go on the site after 11 weeks' training. Most of them are under 25. Some are 18 or 19. Sergeant "Ivy," in charge of this site, a pretty blonde, is typical of the athletic young women who enjoy the strenuous open-air life. She frequently has to take refresher courses to learn new ideas on balloon maintenance.

Inside "Ye Olde Log Cabin," the Air Ministry hut where the girls have quarters, there's a "homey" atmosphere. The mess and recreation rooms are gay with blue and red chintz curtains. There are photographs, flowers, and pictures around. There is a Ping-pong table, piano and radio.

"These girls must make their own amusement to a great extent," the Waaf Welfare Officer says. "There must be a minimum of seven always here for emergencies." They get a 24-hour pass once a week and seven days off in three months. At this point Rex, the dog mascot, born on the site, sits up and thumps his tail on the wooden floor.

Though doing a man's heavy job, and one at which many folks felt women never would succeed, these Waafs retain womanly interests in their leisure hours. They enjoy mothercraft lectures in the evenings. Talk at discussion groups centers more often on postwar housing, and especially on kitchens, than on any other topic. They take turns at cooking for the crew on the coal range in the hut. They go to the local nursery school to relieve student nurses.

U. S. Nurse Decorated Twice in Present War

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—An officer of the Army Nurse Corps has become the first American woman to win two decorations in this war.

The War Department, reporting this yesterday, said First Lieut. Cordelia E. Cook of Ft. Thomas, Ky., has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in direct support of Italian combat operations from last November to January. She organized the nursing service of hospital units in the combat area.

Previously, she had been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received when her field hospital was bombed in the Presenzano sector last December.

Brazil Asks Portugal To Stop Nazi Wolfram

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Brazil has joined the United States and Britain in asking Portugal to discontinue all exports of wolfram to Germany. Developments on current diplomatic conversations, it was learned yesterday at the State Department, are expected within a few days.

Brazil, which always has held close ties with the "mother country," entered the present Allied diplomatic negotiations with Portugal independently on May 5 when the Brazilian Ambassador to Lisbon, Dr. Joao Neves da Fontura, called upon Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

The United States and Britain are working in concert in the negotiations with Portugal. Although Brazil is acting on its own, it is keeping both countries fully informed, it is said.

The present demands being made on Portugal are part of an extensive "diplomatic offensive" by the Allies to cut the Nazis off from their supplies of this vital war material in neutral European nations.

Portugal produces annually about 6,000 tons of wolfram.

Many War Prisoners Available to Farms

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—There are 100,000 prisoners of war in the United States available for labor on farms and other useful projects, President Roosevelt says. He uses figures from a War Department and Office of War Mobilization survey.

Prisoners may be used as long as the employment meets the terms of the Geneva Convention. The President noted that farmers interested in obtaining prisoner-of-war labor should get in touch with their local county agents.

Sports News

Bob Quinn Fails to Find Standout Club in League

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Bob Quinn, who only recently returned from a player-hunting trip and who has seen every rival club in the National League except the champion Cardinals, would like to wait a little while before being quoted as saying his Braves are definitely first division this year, he does think that the locals have as good a chance as most rivals to move up in the standing.

"I don't think any club is going to run away with this race," said the president of the Braves. "The league is evenly matched. I haven't seen a standout club. And if the Cardinals lose a couple of their boys, which they probably will, it's be an even tighter race.

A Good Chance

"One outstanding deal might shake up our league," Bob went on. "But you can't make one. Every club has too many players in 1-A and they don't dare part with anybody. Of course, you can make an even swap, one man for another, but that wouldn't do you any good. And if I couldn't pick up, for example, a hard-hitting outfielder during the last couple of weeks, I don't think anybody else can. So we've got just as good a chance in this scramble as anybody else."

Mention of a hard-hitting outfielder in the conversation might be called wishful thinking. The Braves would like to have a gardener who could drive in a few runs to back up their first-division pitching. Chuck Workman could fill the bill, if he would swing along at the plate as he did a year ago, coming up with the long ball in the clutch. But after a while you get a little tired of waiting for the men you already have to produce.

Cubs Winning

Meanwhile, our weekly round-up finds the lowly Cubs setting a merry National League pace. Charley Grimm, with or without his banjo, has won six straight and is primed to leave the cellar. As he opened a series here today Charley was only a game and a half behind the Braves, who were leading the second division. As Frankie Frisch said the other day, that Chicago club was a whole lot better than it looked in the first month of the season.

The Phillies have fallen back to the bottom of the first division, although they hit as well as any club in the N. L A battle for the runner-up spot still rages between the Pirates and Reds, the former holding a slim percentage advantage by beating the Braves in the series final here yesterday, 7-5.

Yankees Lead

In the absence of any real competition, the Yankees continue to pace the American League. Joe McCarthy is a mere eight games over the .500 mark, yet no other club seems interested in giving him a tussle. The Tigers started up the ladder in the East a while ago, but strangely cannot seem to win at Briggs Stadium.

This race, however, is still the closest in the memory of the most experienced fan, seven games separating the last-place Indians from the Yankees this morning.

Individual stars include Bucky Walters, who has won seven games for the Reds; Max Lanier who has six wins and no defeats at St. Louis; Dutch Leonard with his four in a row at Washington; the veteran Mike Ryba with his five and one record out of the Red Sox bull pen; Dixie Walker of the Dodgers and Thurman Tucker of the White Sox, the batting leaders; Schultz of the Dodgers and Jim Tabor of the Red Sox, the RBI pace-setters, and Schultz, Hayes of the A's and Seerey of Cleveland, the home-run leaders.

* * *

Briefs . . . Two games between the Braves and Chicago Cubs tomorrow . . . Jim Tobin will pitch one of the games for Bob Coleman . . . The Sox beat the Browns yesterday in 11 innings, 4-2, with Ryba notching No. 5 . . . He is headed for his best year . . . The Braves out-hit the Pirates in the series final, 12-7 . . . But Ira Hutchinson's one bad pitch to Frank Coleman, after giving two walks, decided the game . . . The Pirate pinch hitter clouted the ball into the bull pen . . . The Senators have taken six out of seven from Cleveland; the Pirates four out of seven from the Braves, and the Cardinals four of their five starts with the Dodgers.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600

Weight Lifters Try for Titles At Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, May 27 (AP)—Attracting some of the nation's strongest men, the National Senior A. A. U. weight-lifting championships were scheduled to be settled here today in the first such tournament ever staged in the South.

Headed by five former title-holders, more than 200 barbell experts, many of them in the armed services, were entered in the five classes of competition. Each man was to perform in three different types of lifting during the one-day meet.

Rated among the best of the participants were several men from the York, Pa., Bar Bell Club. Three of them, Richard Bachtel of the 132-pound class, Tony Terlazzo in the 148-pound class, and Johnny Terpak in the 165-pound class, won the titles in their divisions last year at Los Angeles.

Other former champions are Joe De Pietro of Paterson, N. J., in the 123-pound division, and Staff Sergeant Hyman Schaffer of Maxwell Field, Ala., who won the 132-pound title in 1942 but did not compete last year.

Coast Guardsmen To Race Against Harvard and MIT

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 27 (AP)—The national intercollegiate championship U. S. Coast Guard Academy dinghy racing team resumes competition Sunday with two of its chief New England rivals, Harvard and M. I. T., over the Thames River course here. The Yale crew, originally scheduled for the competition, has withdrawn.

The three rivals in Sunday's competition staged a thrilling blanket finish in the Morss Trophy Regatta last week end on the Charles River at Cambridge, Mass., with Coast Guard amassing 236 points in annexing its first national championship. Harvard was second with 224 points and M. I. T. was third with 214. Previously, the teams staged another close match on the Thames.

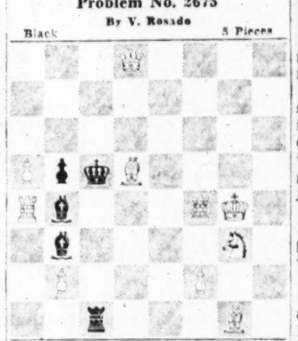
Sunday's competition will find the crews competing in Star Class boats as well as 12-foot dinghies.

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

May 27, 1944
Problem No. 2675
By V. Rosado

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
3Q4/8/8/PpkB4/Rb3RK1/1b4K1/1P3P2/-2r3B1
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, May 31, 1936. Grimshaw Cross-checker.)

Problem No. 2676
By V. Rosado

Black — 7 Pieces

White — 6 Pieces
8/8/8/BnKt1K3/1P6/2k5/2P1Q3/b7
White to play and mate in three
(Atlanta Journal, 1936. Brede unpin-cross-check.)

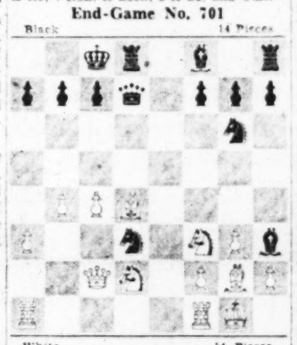
Solutions to Problems

No. 2673. Q-K14
No. 2674. 1 R-QK14 P-R6
2 R-K13
1 P-R3
2 R-K16
1 P-R5
2 R-K17

End-Game No. 700. White wins: 1 P-K7, R-QK14; 2 R-Q8, B-K17; 3 P-K18(Q), RxQ; 4 P-B7, B-K17ch; 5 K-B, R-K13; 6 R-K18ch, K-R3; 7 RxB, R-B3ch; 8 R-B2 and wins.

End-Game No. 701

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 14 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Erdely-Nielsen, Warsaw, 1935. The latter wins quickly.)

Stark Wins Washington Championship

Two former Boston players, Martin C. Stark, Harvard champion of some fourteen years ago, and Oscar Shapiro, former Boston champion, tied for the 1944 District of Columbia championship, each scoring 7½-1½ in the championship tournament. In the play-off, Stark won 2-1 with 3 draws. This information comes from the Divan News, monthly bulletin of the Washington Chess Divan, Parkside Hotel.

Collins Wins Championship

John W. Collins, of Brooklyn, secretary of the Hawthorne Chess Club and the Metropolitan Chess League, has won the United States Correspondence Championship. This event is begun annually, but takes about five years to complete. In 1938, Collins won the preliminary round with a score of 7-0. Thereupon he moved up to the New York Championship, which he won 5-0. This qualified him for the All-Eastern States Championship, which he won 9½-½. The final round was a four-game match with the All-Western States champion, Erich Marchand, formerly of St. Louis but now of Rochester. This match Collins won 3-1, with two draws.

The Henry D. Hibbard Memorial Trophy, recently presented by Lyman C. Hibbard, honors one of the early presidents of the Correspondence Chess League of America, who enjoyed chess by mail for fifty years.

Collins will have custody of this trophy until the next champion is determined. The previous winners are H. Jennings, Yonkers, N. Y. (1933); E. C. Carlson, Los Angeles (1934); R. J. Kneeream, Reading, Penna., (1935); E. C. Green, Chicago (1936); and for 1937, the play-off between M. J. Wehrley, Wauwatosa, Wis., and D. Saxton, Omaha, Nebraska, has not been concluded.

Games from the National Championship

Queen's Pawn Game

Chernev White	Denker Black	Chernev White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 Q-B3	Q-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 K-R	Q-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	23 P-B5	Q-B2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	24 R-Q6	P-QKt4
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	25 Kt-Kt2	R-K3
6 Q-B2	Castles	26 Q-Q4	RxR
7 P-K3	Kt-B3	27 PxR	QxP
8 KtxKt	QPxKt	28 QxQ	BxQ
9 B-K2	P-K4	29 B-K2	B-K4
10 Castles	Q-K2	30 Kt-Q	K-B
11 R-Q	P-K5	31 B-Kt4	BxB
12 P-QKt3	R-K	32 PxB	P-QB4
13 B-Kt2	B-Q3	33 P-B3	PxP
14 Kt-R4	B-KB4	34 PxP	P-B5
15 P-KR3	QR-Q	35 PxP	PxP
16 R-Q2	B-Kt	36 P-B4	P-B6
17 B-KB	P-KR4	37 Kt-B2	P-B7
18 QR-Q	RxR	38 Kt-Q3	B-Kt7
19 RxR	P-R5	39 Resigns	
20 BxKt	QxB		

Ruy Lopez

Horowitz White	Fine Black	Horowitz White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 RxQRP	R-K5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	32 R-B	R-KB5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	33 R-R8ch	K-R2
4 B-R4	P-Q3	34 Q-Q	Q-Q4
5 P-B4	B-Q2	35 R-Q8	R-B7
6 P-Q4	P-KKt3	36 R-Kt	Q-K4
7 PxP	KtxP	37 RxB	PxR
8 KtxKt	PxKt	38 Q-Kt3	K-Kt2
9 Castles	Kt-K2	39 P-QR4	R-B3
10 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	40 Q-B2	R-R3
11 Kt-Q5	B-Kt2	41 P-R3	R-K5
12 P-B4	PxP	42 P-R5	R-K7
13 BxP	Kt-K4	43 Q-B4	P-Q4
14 BxBch	QxB	44 Q-QR4	P-Q5
15 B-R6	CastlesKR	45 P-R6	Q-Q4
16 Kt-B6ch	BxKt	46 P-R7	R-R7
17 BxR	Q-K3	47 P-R8(Q)	QxQ
18 B-B5	KtxP	48 QxPch	K-K1
19 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	49 Q-K5	R-R4
20 QR-B	BxP	50 Q-B7	Q-Q4
21 RxKt	PxB	51 Q-Kt8ch	K-R2
22 K-R	B-Q5	52 Q-KKt3	R-R7
23 Q-Q3	R-Kt	53 R-KB	P-Kt4
24 R-QB2	R-Kt5	54 Q-KB3	QxQ
25 KR-B	P-KR4	55 RxQ	K-Kt3
26 R-K3	Q-KB3	56 R-QKt3	P-Kt5
27 KR-QB2	P-R4	57 PxP	PxP
28 Q-KB3	Q-K3	58 P-Kt3	K-B4
29 P-K5	BxP	59 R-Kt4	Drawn
30 RxP	B-Q3		

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Dykes Warms Up Pitchers Early

Jimmy Dykes has what you might call a questionable system for his pitchers.

Of course, you may say that any system which lands the White Sox in the first division of the American League year after year and which develops many close ball games, is beyond questioning. But judge for yourself.

The Dykes plan calls for about 10 minutes of batting practice pitching for any hurler slated to work in the bull pen that day.

Loosening Up

Obviously, the Chicago manager's theory is that this brief loosening-up period is beneficial later on in the day when the relief artist is waved in to silence an enemy uprising. And it may be that therein lies a certain amount of logic.

However, ball players who play against the White Sox maintain that such a practice can be far more injurious to a pitcher, in the end, than it can be helpful. Because once a hurler has loosened his arm and gotten it warm, to be effective on the mound he must keep it warm. Pitchers often lose their stuff in chilly weather when their mates score a flock of runs and lengthen the stretch between innings. Thus, by throwing in batting practice, then allowing himself to cool off until some late inning in the game, the Chicago hurler, it would seem, is asking too much of the elastic in his arm.

Just the same, in a year so uncertain as this one in the American League, a White Sox victory could make the Dykes system a universal affair by the end of September.

* * *

Bob Coleman is proving to the big-league public what baseball men and certain minor leagues have known for a long time, namely, that he is a sound, intelligent strategist, capable of handling men in such a way as to get the best out of them. In short, he is a good manager.

Almost nothing was known of Coleman through the grandstand and bleachers when he succeeded Casey Stengel in the driver's seat at Braves Field. Bob's reputation among baseball men and through the minors was widespread and flattering, but few fans around the major circuit were familiar with his talents. Colorless and soft-spoken, he had gone about his coaching duties under Stengel attracting a minimum of attention.

But Coleman's skill in handling young players and getting them ready for the majors, made such minor stop-overs as Beaumont and Evansville incubators for his big-time talent. And, apparently, the same system which kept harmony in the minors, is working for the Braves.

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . Nick "Red" Jones, who joined the American League's umpiring staff upon the recommendation of Billy Evans, president of the Southern Association, says that he was so scared in his first major game "if a ball had been hit at me I couldn't have moved." . . . To which Cal Hubbard, a supposedly seasoned arbiter, added: "I'm keyed up before any game I'm working. As a matter of fact, I don't think any athlete, or umpire, can do a good job unless he is."

* * *

Hostetler, the Detroit rookie who led the A. L. for a while at bat and who has been in the high .300's all spring, is unique among first-year men in that he already has passed the draft ceiling . . . And despite this fact, he was the fastest man on the Tiger squad until a leg injury slowed him down. . . . He played minor league and semi-pro ball for a number of years without attracting the attention of the majors, a surprising situation when you consider that he has always been a good hitter.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—While the Big Ten football coaches were reaching a "gentlemen's agreement" not to play safe on kick-offs the other day, the basketball coaches were told that they're no gentlemen or they wouldn't teach rough tactics . . . The contrast, interesting as it may be, is unimportant, but the whole thing stresses the wartime development of coaches assuming rules that they never dared try before. With the colleges' permission, a lot of coaches have done surprising things to keep their teams—and their jobs—going . . . This week end the National Football Coaches' Association will discuss whether they should by-pass the dormant rules committee so as to give the customers a livelier game . . . Can you imagine the old-time glorified trainers doing that?

* * *

Wonder if eventually all the big-time grid coaches will operate like Slip Madigan used to, when he'd dig up a team and a schedule for St. Mary's, share in the profits and run a sooper-dooper fans' tour to one of the games? . . . And if they do, wonder if the undergraduates and alumni will retain the old college spirit or will they regard football as a sort of semi-pro show trading on the colleges' names?

* * *

Glenn Cunningham still is running as a member of the Great Lakes mile relay quartet—and with no expense accounts . . . Illinois Tech has no varsity eleven, but it has eleven varsities . . . In sports ranging from baseball to fencing.

* * *

Walter Dubiel and Joe Page, Yankees' pitchers: Double feature from Newark, where Dubiel won 16 games and Page 14 last year . . . Both products of the chain system, with Dubiel moving up a little faster since he pitched for three sandlot teams in Hartford, Conn., in 1940, the year Page broke into pro ball at Butler, Pa. . . . When Hartford fans tossed a dinner for Dubiel, he got a job pitching a twilight game to avoid it . . . He was shanghaied, still in uniform, and brought down the house by saying nothing . . . Still prefers to let the records talk for him.

* * *

Because of a mixup in names, Bob Wilson, son of the former Cubs' manager, was in the Air Force for three months before he got on the pay roll . . . His father probably could teach him a few things about getting on and off pay rolls.

Opposing Hurlers Pitch No-Hitters

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27 (AP)—Two high school baseball pitchers, opposing one another in a contest to decide the Seattle Prep School League lead, each hurled a no-hit game yesterday.

Yet Roosevelt High School defeated Queen Anne High, 1 to 0.

With two men out, Roosevelt scored its winning run in the fifth when the batter reached first base on an error, stole second, and slid safely into home plate as a high fly to the outfield was dropped by a Queen Anne player.

The pitchers were Bob Jorgensen of Roosevelt and Jack Ferluga of Queen Anne.

Lieb Is Silent

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 27 (AP)—Coach Tom Lieb of the University of Florida says he's got a rugged flock of freshmen tucked away for resumption of football next fall, but—

He's not telling their names or any other vital statistics, because—

Disclosure of such a civilian secret would be like providing "a road map for the men from other schools who are working this State."

The university is one of seven Southeastern Conference schools planning to resume football after dropping out due to the war.

Elis Report Aug. 15

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27 (AP)—Football practice for the 1944 season at Yale University will get under way on Aug. 15, Athletic Director Ogden D. Miller has announced. Last year the squad held its initial workout on July 12.

The later date for this year was set, Miller said, because the first game of the season is not scheduled until Sept. 30 against the U. S. Coast Guard Academy eleven. Last year's opener against Muhlenberg was played approximately three weeks earlier.

Boston Batting

Braves

Phillips	.368	Nieman	.227
Holmes	.333	Shemo	.296
Sandlock	.333	Ross	.286
Klutitz	.300	Hofferth	.222
Ryan	.286	Wietelmann	.216
Macon	.284	Clemens	.200
Workman	.250	Etchison	.170
Masi	.238		

Red Sox

Johnson	.340	Newsome	.261
Doerr	.333	Culberson	.237
Fox	.321	Conroy	.200
McBride	.308	Metkovich	.141
Cronin	.306	Lake	.133
Partee	.306	Lazor	.000
Wagner	.283	Peacock	.000
Tabor	.282		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	1	Cardoni	0	1
Andrews	4	3	Lindquist	0	0
Tobin	4	4	Klopp	0	0
Barrett	2	5	Hickey	0	0
Javery	1	4			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Woods	1	2
Ryba	5	1	Hausmann	0	1
Hughson	4	2	Johnson	0	2
O'Neill	2	2	Terry	0	4
Bowman	2	2			

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	22	9	.710
3½	Pittsburgh	17	11	.607
3½	Cincinnati	18	12	.600
7½	Philadelphia	17	15	.531
9	BOSTON	15	20	.429
9	Brooklyn	13	18	.419
9	New York	13	18	.409
10½	Chicago	10	18	.357

Results May 26
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 5.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3. (10 innings)

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	New York	18	10	.643
2	Washington	18	14	.563
2½	St. Louis	19	16	.543
3	Philadelphia	17	15	.531
5	BOSTON	15	17	.469
6	Detroit	15	19	.441
6½	Chicago	13	18	.419
7	Cleveland	14	20	.412

Results May 26
Boston 4 St. Louis 2. (11 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2.
Washington 5, Cleveland 3. (13 innings).
New York 4, Chicago 0.

Biddle Terms Ward Hearing Star Chamber

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—As a result of the seizure of the Montgomery Ward properties, the case came closer and closer today to becoming a prime political issue.

There were these developments:

Attorney General Francis Biddle, target for a Senate subcommittee's sharpest blasts against all departments concerned, replied that the Committee findings were "absurd," and, protesting that he had been given no opportunity to appear before it, said the Senate group's hearings were akin to "star-chamber" proceedings.

President Roosevelt, when advised that the report had suggested Congress might change the law to make decisions of the National War Labor Board subject to court review, indicated he thought the plan impractical.

What would happen to the men out of work in a labor dispute, he asked, if a decision had to be appealed to the district, circuit, and supreme courts and then be subjected to an inquiry by a Senate Committee?

Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona, explaining why he did not concur with the other two members of the subcommittee, said:

"The subcommittee has not made the kind of investigation calculated to get the facts required for a full report. To be more specific, I think that the subcommittee should not have denied the interested parties an opportunity to be heard, and that it should not make a report that is based solely upon documentary evidence, which may not be complete, and upon the conclusions of the investigators whose testimony is necessarily hearsay and second- or third-hand." I am not satisfied, moreover, that the subcommittee has had an opportunity to give the important questions of law involved the careful consideration that they deserve."

The Administration began putting on steam behind a drive to reverse the report, and some Administration senators indicate they will seek a full public hearing on the case.

The special House committee investigating the case has scheduled a hearing next week for Sewell L. Avery, Ward head.

Finally, that the Republican Party intends to make the case a campaign issue was clearly indicated by the announcement of Senator Moore (R) of Oklahoma that he will fire an "opening gun" for the G. O. P. national committee in a radio address on the mail-order seizure tonight.

The Senate report was filed by a Senate judiciary subcommittee but the full committee still has not committed itself. It has agreed to meet June 19 to determine "what future action will be taken."

The NWLB called a hearing for May 31 to determine whether the terms of the old contract covering employees at the Chicago mail-order house and store should be ordered extended pending the negotiation of the new agreement.

Injunction Upheld

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—An injunction restraining Montgomery Ward & Company from selling any goods at prices above Office of Price Administration ceilings was upheld yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The injunction, issued last Sept. 7 by Federal Judge John P. Barnes, covered all the items sold by the Company, the OPA having asked for the order after originally charging that the mail-order house sold women's and children's outer garments at above-ceiling prices.

In appeal arguments, Company counsel contended that Judge Barnes had abused his discretion in granting so broad an injunction and should have confined his action to the outer-garment items specified. Yesterday's decision, however, held that Judge Barnes had not abused his discretion.

Have You Heard the New Saw? It 'Cuts' Sugar From Lumber

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dining-room tables can grow in your garden, you can send to the lumber yard for some sugar, and your new raincoat may be made of a few lumps of coal.

These possibilities are probabilities to those who attended the recent First Southwest Chemurgic Clinic, in Oklahoma City, Okla., representing eight southwestern states.

The secret of the crop of dining-room tables is that any number of agricultural products these days are evolving into household furnishings undreamed of a few years back. Plastic furniture is made from cellulose and lignin from trees or plants.

Sugar is being made from sawdust and other lumber waste today. And many a soldier is wearing a raincoat made from lime, salt, coke and water which is regarded as infinitely more efficient than any owned by civilians.

Instigated by the National Chemurgic Farm Council, the Oklahoma City meeting was called to discuss every potential industrial use of the agricultural and mineral products of the eight-state region, both from the standpoint of existing crops and of crops that might be induced by chemurgy.

New Day for Gas Turbine

Old in principle but not deemed practical as a prime mover until recently, the gas turbine offers postwar promise in hauling railroad trains, propelling ships, and driving planes, according to J. Kenneth Salisbury, turbine engineed for the General Electric Company.

As a stationary source of power, however, the gas turbine is not expected to replace large steam turbines in central stations.

G. E. has experimented extensively with 4,500-horsepower locomotives powered by a single gas-turbine unit, with a regenerator and waste-heat boiler. Such a unit has an over-all length of but 75 feet and a weight of 180 tons.

The gas turbine may be seized upon by postwar aviation because the future range of size for plane engines may be from 2,000 to 8,000 horsepower.

"The light-weight internal-combustion engine seems to be approaching a rather definite limit in rating," Mr. Salisbury believes. "The gas turbine, on the other hand, just comes into its own in the sizes at which the gasoline engine seems to be approaching a limit. Furthermore, it does not require expensive high-octane fuel for its operation. It is quite apparent that one potential application is in the postwar cargo- and transport-plane field."

Radio 'Link' to Wire

Twelve simultaneous conversations now are carried over a 26-mile radio link in the routine telephone service across the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

The circuit between Cape Charles on the Virginia peninsula and Norfolk is now reduced to a tenth of its former all-wire length, and traffic over the busy Baltimore and Washington routes is lightened.

Radio lines as extensions of land lines are not new, it is reported from the Bell Telephone Laboratories, recalling that there has been one between Boston and Cape Cod for a number of years, and, more recently, another circuit between Chesapeake Bay islands and the mainland. These previous links, however, carried but one conversation each. Commercial service on the 12-way program began in October, 1941, and all channels recently have been put in operation.

To make sure the radio link operates as steadily as the more substantial looking wires of the usual telephone circuit, several alarm and test circuits are provided to detect a deviation in carrier frequency of as little as .002 per cent.

New Plastic Uses

Kick-out plates of plastic, strong enough to withstand steady pressure but yet breakable when kicked, to provide passageways through a bulkhead in merchant ships for quick exit of seamen, lead a list of new plastic uses compiled by Modern Plastics Digest.

Others include: drawer pulls which fit flush into Navy furniture, eliminating dangerous knobs, vacuum thermos bottles of molded paper and plastic, office chairs molded to body lines, translucent shields for fluorescent lighting, and transparent ammunition components to eliminate duds by showing empty charges.

Funds for FEPC Challenged By Southern Legislators

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Saved from abolition by a four-vote margin in the House late yesterday, proposed new fund for President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee headed today for the Senate and a new challenge from Southern legislators.

Most controversial item in the $1,033,358,367 omnibus bill which carries funds for almost a score of home-front war agencies for the fiscal year starting July 1, the $500,000 FEPC fund was tentatively "killed" by the House by a vote of 141 to 103 only to be rescued an hour later by a count of 123 to 119. Both votes were by teller, individual votes being unrecorded. Southern Democrats led the fight against the agency they claimed was promoting racial disunity and provided most of the 58 votes cast against the entire bill on final passage. Not a single item in the over-all measure was changed.

That the FEPC would encounter almost as rough going in the Senate as it faced in the House was indicated by the fact that on March 24, when it passed the independent offices supply bill, that body tacked on a rider denying funds to any presidentially-created agency in existence 12 months or longer and not expressly authorized by statute. The Senate move was aimed primarily at the FEPC and now is the subject of a conference report being drafted by a joint Senate-House committee expected to approve it.

Southerners accused the agency of discriminating against the white race, of seeking to promote the principle of social racial equality and of meddling in a problem primarily Southern and being handled by the South to the satisfaction of both whites and Negroes.

FEPC's defenders, led by Representatives Vito Marcantonio (A. L. P.), of New York, Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, Emanuel Celler (D), of New York, and William L. Dawson (D), of Illinois, asserted that FEPC was interested solely in preventing discrimination and was legally created by the President under war powers vested in him by Congress.

Mr. Dawson, only Negro Member of Congress, won applause when he told the House that Negroes "were called to the colors" when the war broke out, but "they were not called to work" and the FEPC was set up to remedy that situation.

Director of Radio To Patriots Named

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Philip H. Cohen has been named director of the powerful new American broadcasting station in Europe (ABSIE), set up by the Office of War Information to beam messages from London to the anti-Axis Underground.

OWI said the American station is radiocasting 8½ hours a day in 18 languages and that its output "is expected to be greatly increased when the European liberation armies start their march."

Mr. Cohen, Harvard graduate and former chief of the Radio Bureau of OWI's domestic branch, will be expected to work closely with the military command, OWI said, and to relay instructions to the Underground from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Mr. Cohen's radio background began in 1935 when he was named head of the radio production program of the United States Office of Education.

Presbyterians Name Dr. Vale Moderator

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Roy Ewing Vale of Indianapolis May 25 was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at the opening of the 156th General Assembly of the Church.

Dr. Vale, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, was elected on the third ballot, receiving the vote of 272 of the 453 commissioners.

Dr. Vale is pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and is a member of the Permanent Judicial Commission of the Church.

He has been a pastor of Presbyterian and Reformed churches in Lambertville and Somerville, N. J., Knoxville, Tenn., Oak Park, Ill., and Detroit.

British Adopt Roosevelt Line On Blocking Business Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—The Presidential election of 1932 in a large part involved the Hoover doctrine that a business collapse would correct itself in time, and the rival Roosevelt thesis that the Government should intervene.

Now the revolutionary British White Paper on unemployment accepts the Roosevelt theory hook, line and sinker, and goes much further.

It believes the modern Government shouldn't merely intervene directly to halt a depression, but more emphatically by the direct manipulation of complicated economic controls should prevent slumps in the first place.

Balance of Advantages

In America, this thesis has been urged strongly by Harvard's Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, in Britain by Lord Keynes. Combated vigorously in America, the British Government today says expansionist economy theories are, "widely accepted by men of affairs as well as by technical experts."

Britain has advantages as well as disadvantages in putting the plan into effect, compared to America. It is a compact, industrialized, homogeneous nation, united on a common end, and one-third America's size, dominated from one great metropolis. The cooperative education of capital and labor is a generation ahead of America's. On the other hand, Britain is handicapped in the experiment because its prosperity largely depends on uncontrolled foreign trade, while a declining birthrate slows expansionist momentum.

Deemed "Too Radical"

In America, the Keynes-Hansen expansion theories still are combated bitterly in Congress and the press. Congress did away with the National Resources Planning Board, which accepted the thesis, largely on the ground that the proposals, now accepted in Britain, were "radical," while the press generally looked to a restoration of American laissez-faire individualistic economy after the war.

Due to dissimilar economies, American social developments, like trade unionism, social security, and the like, tend to lag a generation or so after the British. A profound new change may follow this pattern. However, the British bold step is bound to affect all American social thinking.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 26

Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3.
Toronto 8, Rochester 3.
Montreal 10, Buffalo 3.
Newark 9, Syracuse 3.

American Association

Toledo 8, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 18, Columbus 6.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 3.

Eastern League

Albany 12-8, Williamsport 3-2.
Hartford 2, Elmira 0.
Scranton 8, Binghamton 3.
Utica 5, Wilkes-Barre 3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12-9, Little Rock 0-10.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 0.
Memphis 9, Chattanooga 8.
Knoxville 10, New Orleans 6.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 6, Portland 8.
Sacramento 2, Oakland 1.
Seattle 7, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1.

North Dakotan Delegates Display Dewey Beanings

BISMARCK, N. D., May 27 (AP)—North Dakota's Republican Convention May 24 elected a slate of uninstructed delegates to the National G. O. P. Convention in Chicago.

An informal poll of the 22 delegates and alternates to the National Convention showed almost unanimous sentiment favoring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the presidential nomination.

Dodger Deals

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the optioning of Bill Hart, a short stop, to the New Orleans club of the Southern Association, and the purchasing of Jack Bolling, a first baseman, from the Montreal club of the International League. Bolling, a lefthanded batter, had a trial with the Philadelphia Phillies two years ago.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

American Music in London

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The program began with "An Outdoor Overture" by Aaron Copland; or, more strictly, with an announcement: "The Boosey and Hawkes Concert Committee and Musical Culture Ltd., in association with Jack Hylton, present an Anglo-American Interchange Concert of American Music"—the overture to an overture.

Copland was followed by Ernest Bloch. As Bloch was born in Geneva, studied in Brussels, Frankfort and Munich, lived in Paris and the mountains of Savoy, and according to Grove, "never seems to have felt really at home anywhere all his life," it was a little strange to find him figuring as an American composer. The Violin Concerto—played on the present occasion by talented Eda Kersey—was composed in 1938, just before he left Europe for a second time, to live in America.

The other half of the program consisted of two first performances in England: Symphony No. 1 in E minor by Roger Sessions, and Walter Piston's Suite from the ballet, "The Incredible Flutist"; and closed with Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," the solo part of which was played by Sgt. Marc Blitzstein of the United States Army Eighth Air Force—who happily did not, like some virtuosos, make our ears the target for pianistic block-busters of deadly execution.

The conductor was W./O. Hugo Weisgall of the U. S. Army, best known in America, the program informed us, for his work with the Baltimore String Orchestra and choral societies. Last year we heard him conduct his own rather too earnest "American Comedy Overture 1943" at the Proms.

A. B. Walkley in one of his critical essays quotes Dean Gaisford, who began a sermon, "Saint Paul says, and I partly agree with him." Most listeners will partly if not wholly agree with the doyen of our English composers, Vaughan Williams, when he says that many make the mistake of imagining they can be universal without at first having been local. "As long as composers persist in serving up at second hand the externals of the music of other nations, they must not be surprised if audiences prefer the real Brahms, the real Wagner, the real Debussy, or the real Stravinsky to their pale reflections."

Imitation may be the sincerest flattery but it is always dangerously near parody. And the more marked and individual the style of a composer the bigger the crowd of disciples. Mary in the nursery rhyme had a little lamb and everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go. Stravinsky has had whole flocks of lambs, and everywhere that Igor went the flocks were sure to to go—and a nice dance he has led them!

Mr. Weisgall's program note on Roger Sessions' symphony frankly admits "the influence of Stravinsky the neoclassicist, an influence which Sessions would be the last person to deny." The Russian master's neo-classicist phase is mentioned but actually the score reflects an earlier stage. The trouble with this symphony is that the composer's memory keeps that of his listeners much too active. One would have liked to hear a work which flattered Sessions more and Stravinsky less. The slow movement is by far the best.

Incidentally, as we all know, America was not without its influence on the art of Stravinsky. "L'Histoire du soldat," "Ragtime," and the "Piano Rag-Music," however, met with a chilly reception in the highest syncopating circles.

After hearing "Ragtime" their official spokesman, Ted Lewis, briefly dismissed its composer's pretensions with, "This guy don't know anything about it."

To return to Mr. Sessions, obviously he knows a lot about it, and one hopes that the next American program will include one of his more individual and representative works.

In England, Aaron Copland is the best known of contemporary American composers. The most recent of his works heard here are "Quiet City," the "Billy the Kid" Ballet Suite, "A Lincoln Portrait," and only the other day a piano sonata (at a Boosey and Hawkes) which was simply an interminable series or barrage of harmonic explosions. "An Outdoor Overture," however, is lenient to the ear, and its freshness befits its title. Copland's outstanding technical accomplishment is undeniable.

The success of the program was Walter Piston's Suite from "The Incredible Flutist." This admirable and ingenious score, which could not be better suited to its genre, aroused one's curiosity about the ballet for which it was composed. The flutist seemed less incredible than the professor of music who was capable of writing such a gay work.

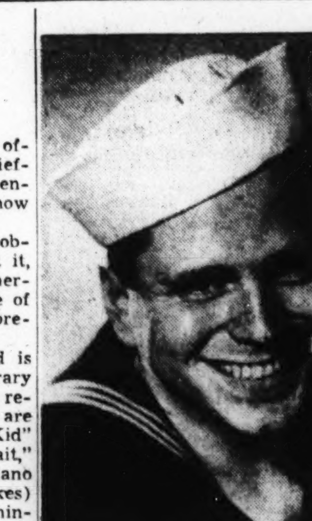
It used to be said that "America led the world in the small orchestra of musical comedy and the ballroom." The Dublin-born Victor Herbert, Sousa, and the surprising George Gershwin—who could write "The man I love" for Sophie Tucker and a piano concerto for Backhaus—all enjoyed a big European reputation. No other capital in the world but New York could have produced Gershwin. The least sophisticated European listener to the "Rhapsody in Blue" instantly said to himself: "This is American."

Could he, by the way, have felt so about any other item of the present program? Someone has remarked that no one can tell an American composer's "art-song" from any mediocre "art-song" the world over, but that you can distinguish American ragtime and jazz from the popular music of any other nation and any other age. No wonder, although he "don't know anything about it," Stravinsky is reported to have said: "It is a veritable art, and I can never get enough of it to satisfy me." The "Rhapsody in Blue" is now period music, but the nostalgic blues tune has lost none of its charm.

After hearing Bloch's "America: An Epic Rhapsody" a critic wrote: "Even Bloch's 'America' sat down by the waters of Babylon." And although the composer himself has expressly disclaimed that there is in the violin concerto any "Jewish inspiration or intention," the flavor of the traditional modal idioms of the Jewish race saturates every bar. If Debussy's "Pelléas" is a land of ninths, this violin concerto is "a sea of pure fourths and fifths."

The work seems to flow past the listener in a continuous stream like the water of a river. On the surface, now agitated, now tranquil, musical images appear and disappear. Some rise from unfathomable racial depths, others reflect the luminous transparencies of the sky above, as over the surface the musical mirage plays in everchanging colors. The river itself is the unifying form which gathers and contains the flowing shapes. Even the solo instrument seems to deepen the introspective musical self-communion of a work that conveys an odd effect of timelessness.

Bloch, although he is far from being fully recognized, is certainly one of the biggest figures in contemporary music. But he was not really at home in this very interesting American program. The London Philharmonic Orchestra was at the top of its form.



Alfredo Valente

Bert Freed

In "Love on Leave," making its debut at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, June 5.

The Music Critics' Awards

By Oscar Thompson

New York

For the third successive year, the Music Critics Circle of New York has wrestled with the task of making awards for the best new American music heard in the season. Out of two concerts at which compositions have been re-played for the critics' benefit and two meetings at which the membership has discussed the works played and finally balloted on an award in each of two classifications, Leonard Bernstein's Symphony No. 1 ("Jeremiah") has been chosen as the best new American work of a symphonic character heard in New York in the season of 1943-44 and Andrew W. Imbrie's String Quartet in B flat as the best new American work in chamber music form. In another classification, that of choral and dramatic music, "The Prairie," a cantata by Lukas Foss, was cited "for its musical distinction."

No honorary citation was bestowed upon any work of former seasons heard again in the past year, though Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" was discussed and finally voted on twice, the result in each instance being a tie, as between those who favored and those who disapproved a recommendation for such a citation.

The liveliest discussion among the critics was that of the second meeting, pertaining to the Bernstein ballet, "Fancy Free." This revolved chiefly around the question of whether the critics ought to consider the success of the ballet as a whole, or concern themselves with its music. It was contended by those who opposed an award or citation in this field, that the choregraphy of "Fancy Free" was of more consequence than its score, and that if the music were to be heard without it there would be no thought of an award or citation for "musical distinction." Put to a vote, a proposed citation failed of a majority.

The award to the Bernstein symphony came on the first ballot. It was one of three compositions played over again for the Circle at a broadcast concert by the NBC Symphony under Frank Black. Because only some members of the Circle have happened to hear all the works that were regarded as outstanding at the time they were played for the first time in the city's concert halls, the members have voted each season for repetitions of those compositions which they have considered the most meritorious, and then the entire Circle—those who had heard the nominated works before and those who had not—has assembled for one or more concerts of the surviving compositions.

Three large-scale orchestral works made up the NBC Symphony's program. Besides the Bernstein Symphony, they were William Schuman's Symphony No. 5, for strings; and Norman Dello Joio's Magnificat, a purely orchestral work in a somewhat joyous religious spirit. The Bernstein and Schuman works had been heard chiefly by the "first" critics, the Dello Joio by second-string men. Various other works had been eliminated after balloting on a supposedly complete list of new symphonic compositions by Americans heard this year. Only works played in public performances—broadcasts not included—were considered.

Four works were nominated for rehearsing in the chamber music class. These were the Imbrie quartet, quartets by Randall Thompson and Leroy Robertson, and Aaron Copland's violin Sonata. The three quartets were played by as many different groups. Two were from the NBC and the third, which played the Imbrie composition, was the Bennington Quartet, which had performed that work at its first hearing in the city. Mischa Mischakoff, concertmaster of the NBC Symphony, and Lukas Foss played the Copland sonata.

In its first year, the Critics Circle gave the symphonic award to William Schuman's Symphony No. 3, but made no award for chamber music, although a half-dozen works were repeated for them. Last year an award was made to Paul Creston's Symphony No. 1, but the chamber music was adjudged insufficient for consideration. This year's chamber music award is therefore the Circle's first, though it has recognized a symphonic composition each season.

Officers elected for 1944-45 were: Henry Simon, of PM, chairman; Miles Kastendieck, of the Brooklyn Eagle, vice-chairman; Arthur V. Berger, of the Sun, secretary-treasurer; Virgil Thomson of the Herald Tribune and Mark A. Schubart of the Times, members (with the other officers) of the executive committee. Past chairmen have been Virgil Thomson, 1941-42; Downes, 1942-43, and Oscar Thompson, 1943-44.

A New Comedy in Dublin

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

"Guardian Angel," a new comedy by J. M. Farrell, has had its premier at the Gate Theater.

Angel, a widow, is the owner of an estate large enough to warrant the services of an agent. The agent wants to marry his employer. She has a son, Julian, who has recently been released from prison where he had served a year for running down and killing a cyclist, and a daughter, Slaney, to whom an Army officer on leave is paying his addresses. There is also an orphan niece, who acts as a kind of utility girl to Angel.

Angel is awaiting Julian's arrival. She has planned everything for him and wants everybody to try to make him forget the past year. In fact, she plans everybody's future and does not hesitate to prevaricate in order to further her plans. She begins by interfering to head off the Army officer, and her plans for Julian are complicated when that young man arrives accompanied by his fiancée, an American divorcée complete with a chauffeur who is also her valet and costumier.

Angel accepts the situation and at once lays her plans to break off the match. She, however, finds the American anything but easy to handle. There are some very cleverly written scenes between the two.

When the agent comes on the scene, things are further compiicated, as, four years before, he and the American woman had met on the Continent and, after a brief companionship, the latter had mysteriously vanished. To prevent a revival of the old romance, Angel accepts the proposal of her agent. This throws the American back into the arms of Julian, who has begun to discover that his orphan cousin is not unattractive.

Angel is kept very busy doing and undoing her own work and, in the end, she accomplishes her own undoing. All the others, properly paired off, go their ways and Angel is left alone; but, as the curtain falls, she has already begun to plan for her grandchildren.

The locale of this amusing piece is provincial Ireland near the sea, but it could be anywhere in any country. Angel is not new. We have met her, differently treated, in Sydney Howard's "The Silver Cord" and in the Abbey play, "Mount Prospect," by Elizabeth Connor. But Miss Farrell has written a brilliant play in which every character is well drawn and the dialogue so sparkles that almost every minute has its laugh.

The production was directed by Hylton Edwards, who was much more at home with this West-End type comedy than many of his cast, who were at times somewhat cramped in style. Another difficulty was the smallness of the Gate stage and theater, which, acoustically, interferes with the clarity of rapid dialogue.

The cast was headed by Meriel Moore, as Angel, with Michael MacLiammoir as the estate agent, and they were splendidly supported by Gianette Waddell, Maureen Delaney, Sally Travers, Maureen Keeley, Liam Gaffney, Michael Clarke, Norman Barrs and Liam Gannon.

Royal Hibernian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Royal Hibernian Academy's annual exhibition opened in a blaze of social brilliancy. Within the past year two notable Irish artists, Sarah Purser and Mainie Jellett, have passed on. The former is represented by a collection of 13 pictures hung as a tribute to her memory. Miss Jellett is, however, unrepresented. She was one of the "moderns" with whom the Academy quarreled a year ago and the rejection of whose works produced a controversy.

Later the "moderns" united to hold her own exhibition, which was successful in every way. Of this group, the Rev. Jack O'Hanlon, Evie Hone, Nano Reid and Grace Henry are again unrepresented but it is not disclosed whether it was a case of rejection or merely that they did not submit pictures. Louis Le Brocquy, the rejection of whose work last year aroused considerable adverse comment, has sent in a much discussed picture, "Young Woman With an Iris." It is a puzzling picture with a very limited appeal.

Jack Yeats has four contributions, of which "Blackbird Bathing in Tir-na-nog" and "Salt Marshes" stand out as rich in color contrast and harmony. The latter is a landscape over which a phantom-like white horse is passing with great speed.

The President of the Academy, Dermot O'Brien, has two portraits—one of a child in a tam o'shanter, painted some time ago, and the other of "R. A. S. Macalister, Esq., D.Litt." Both have vivid qualities.

Portraits dominate and among the most interesting are those of Samuel Waddell, Chief Land Commissioner, otherwise known as Rutherford Mayne, playwright and founder of the Ulster Literary Theater; Dr. Ryan, Minister of Agriculture; the Dean of St. Patrick's, and Dr. R. I. Best, former chief of the National Library. All these are in James Sleator's most charming manner. In a drawing of "James Larkin" Sean O'Sullivan has caught the ruggedness and the underlying gentleness of the famous labor leader.

There are some 350 exhibits in all but few show much relationships to the times through which we are passing; and a general survey of the rooms leaves an impression of crowding, so that some pictures are not properly lighted.

Judging, however, by the number of seals visible, sales have been brisk. This is extremely encouraging, as heretofore artists have complained that, when they wanted to sell, they were obliged to send their work to London and even farther away. During the past two years, the situation has also been helped by the number of one-man exhibitions held in Dublin. These, in fact, have become so profitable that there has hardly been a week in which at least one such show has not been opened. A feature of such exhibitions is that they are very largely attended by plain citizens who make no pretension to a knowledge of art but are willing to pay for the pleasure of seeing it.

The Stratford Festival

By Percy Allen

Stratford-Upon-Avon, England

The fact that there have been three different directors, in three consecutive years, suggests certain limitations in the past management of the Shakespearean Festival Company; but the appointment of Mr. Robert Atkins, as this year's director, is a good move, because we have not in our English theater a producer with a greater knowledge of, and love for, the plays of Shakespeare; nor one with equal experience in staging them.

The Festival company also is mainly new; excepting Patricia Jessel and Rivers Gadsby, none of them, I think, were here last year. They have, moreover, a better stage to play on; for Mr. Atkins has wisely insisted upon raising the apron-stage, which had been little used, to the same level as the main stage, thus providing more spacious playing room, and closer contact between actors and audience.

Despite increasing transportation difficulties, the theater has been packed from the opening of the season; and it is a significant and encouraging sight to see, day after day, an army of U. S. A. and Canadian soldiers besieging the citadel which is the Shakespeare Memorial Theater.

The plays presented include "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richard II," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," and "The Taming of the Shrew." For the first time during a long sequence of years at Stratford, the best, and best-received, production I saw was a tragedy—"Hamlet"; with a farce, "The Shrew," running it close for popularity.

The youngest of our Hamlets, John Byron, though he lacks range and variety of tone and method—all of which will come with experience—gave an admirably correct and vivacious performance that won him an ovation which was renewed during the speechmaking and followed upon the first night. Players and producer alike did well.

Equally successful, on a lower plane, was "The Shrew," in which the title part was entrusted to a clever young actress, Patricia Jessel, who is winning golden opinions in Stratford, and who may go far. Her Lady Macbeth was full of promise. Petruchio was played with unusual power and gusto by Anthony Eustrel, a worthy successor to Baliol Holloway in the part.

Other prominent members of the cast are George Hayes, who plays Shylock, Macbeth, Jaques and Richard II (to come), and Miss Helen Cherry, who, though a trained Shakespearean actress, is new to Stratford-on-Avon. Miss Cherry plays Rosalind and Portia, Helena in "The Dream" and the Queen in "Hamlet" are attractively done by Viola Lyel, who must find Shakespeare a welcome change after two years in "The Man Who Came to Dinner." In an all-round view, the company is considerably stronger and more vigorous than that which performed last year.

Sir Archie Flower, after 42 years of service, has resigned the chairmanship of the Governing Body of the Memorial Theater, in favor of his son, Lieut. Col. Fordham Flower.

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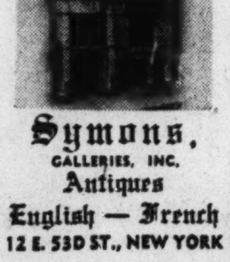
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Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.8	Prev. day	52.7
Month ago	51.1	Year ago	51.6
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel 3	2	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
Adams Ex ½g	21	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Allegheny Corp	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Allegheny pf	13	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	143	143	143	
Allied Mills 2e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	59	18⅛	17½	18	+1
Allied Strs pf 5	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
Allis C Mfg ½e	14	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	5	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
Am'l Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
AmAcChDel 1.20	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Amerada Pet 1½e	1	98	98	98	—1¼
Am Bosch ½e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Am Can 3	3	89⅛	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	† 20	173¼	172⅝	172⅝	— ⅜
Am Car&Fdy 4g	7	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Car&F pf1¾e	3	77½	77¼	77½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	100	119	119	119	—1
Am Distil	4	27½	27¼	27¼	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am European ½g	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	5	5⅛	5	5	
Am&F P $6 pf3k	3	84½	84	84½	— ¼
Am&F P$7pf3½k	8	94½	92½	92½	—1¼
Am&FP 2pf	28	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Am-HawaiiSS1½e	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	72¾	73	73	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Am Interna ½g	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
AmLocomotive ½e	5	17⅛	17	17	
Am Locom pf 7	8	91	91	91	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Am Metal ½e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	16	47⅞	46¾	47⅞	+1⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	15	45	44¼	45	+1
Am Rad&StS .20e	23	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	10	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½	†250	69½	69⅜	69½	
Am Seating ½g	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	3	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rof7	†130	152¼	151½	151½	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	160¼	160⅛	160¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	64½	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	64¾	64½	64¾	
Am Tob pf 6	† 10	146¼	146¼	146¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Am Viscose 1e	5	44⅛	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
Am Woolen	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	4	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1
Anaconda Cop 1e	8	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
Anac W&C ¼e	†150	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
APW Paper	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork1½e	12	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
Arnold Const ½	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Assd Dry Goods½e	17	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ½
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 10	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 10	92	92	92	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 3e	14	66½	66	66¼	— ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½e	31	43¼	41½	43	+1½
Atl Refining ½e	15	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¼e	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Powd1½e	† 50	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 30	113	112	112	—1
Aust Nichols	6	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Aust NpfA1½k	† 20	79	79	79	+ ½
Aviation Corp 10e	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Barber Asph	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros ¾g	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Barker pf 2¾	† 40	49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	15	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
Beech Airc 1g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	9	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Beth Steel 3e	3	57¾	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¼
Black&Decker1.60	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .15e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
BohnA&Brass1½e	2	49	48¾	49	— ¼
Borden Co .80e	7	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	2	14½	14½	14½	
Briggs Mfg 2	2	31½	31⅜	31½	
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Budd Mfg	58	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf	†240	150	142½	150	+8
Budd Mfg$5pf5	1590	65	63	65	+2¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	31	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
BuffaloForge .90e	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	18	18	18	
BurrAdMach .40e	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Butler Bros .30e	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3	2⅞	3	
Byers (AM) Co¼e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 20	75½	75½	75½	
C					
Calif Pack 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Campbell W ½e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	1	27	27	27	
Canad Pacific h½e	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Capital Adm A	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf 3	† 20	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
Caro C&O 5	† 30	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 1¼e	1	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
Case (JI) Co	5	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47¾	47½	47¾	
Celanese Cp 1.35f	5	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	118¼	118	118¼	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	24	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 290	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ¼
Cer-teed pf ct	† 10	65¾	65¾	65¼	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	9	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅛
Chas Corp Va .80	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
Chi Mail Or 15e	2	17¼	17	17	
Chi No West wi	20	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	25	57⅞	57½	58	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	5	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ¼
City Invest	† 20	60	60	60	+ ⅞
City Stores	15	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1½e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 1e	6	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab ½e	6	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	115½	115½	115½	
Coca-Cola A 3	20	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pim ½a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Collins & Alk ½e	5	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 390	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 10	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	† 1	23	23	23	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
ColumB'castA.80e	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Colum Pict ⅓g	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Com' Credit 3	5	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Com Inv Tr 2.40	3	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Com'with & South	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Com&Southpf2½k	6	84	83½	83½	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	12	26⅜	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	8	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
ConsFilmInd pf½k	9	21½	21¼	21½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee 1e	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Corsol'n Coal	1	15	15	15	
ConsumP pf4½	† 10	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Container Corp ½e	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
Cont Bak ½e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can ½e	12	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ½
ContDiamFib .30e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins .1.60a	5	44⅞	44⅜	44¾	
Cont Motors .15e	37	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	
CopperweldStl .80	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 90	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	57	57	57	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coty Internat	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	10	24¼	24	24⅛	
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
CreamofWh 1½	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	4	48	47⅞	48	+ ¾
Crown Zeller 1	21	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	† 20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	103	103	103	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Curtis-Wright¾g	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ¾e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
D					
Davega Strs ½g	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	10	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ½
Deere&Co pf 1.40	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Del & Hudson	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Detroit Ed .60e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†110	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Diam Match 1½	4	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½e	13	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅝
Doehler Die C ½e	7	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Dome Mines h1.60	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	48¾	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Duplan Corp. 80g	3	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
duPont deN 2½e	6	146⅞	146½	146⅞	+ ½
E					
Eastern Air L	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	163½	163½	163½	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	4	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
EdisBrosStrs .80a	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ½
El Auto-Lite ½e	6	42⅛	42	42	
Elec Boat ¾e	4	11½	11½	11½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88½	88½	88½	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Endic-John pf 4	† 20	107	107	107	
Eng Pub Service	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Eng P S $5 pf5	† 50	97¼	97¼	97¼	
EPS$5½pf5½	† 50	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
Erie R R ½e	4	12	11⅞	12	
Erie R R ct ½e	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
EurekaVClean ¼e	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Evans Prods ½e	7	12	11½	12	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	11	31½	31¾	31½	+ ¼
Exchange Buff ⅛e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
F					
FairbnksMorse1e	2	40	40	40	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	23	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	05	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Fed Mot Truck .40	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	18	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾e	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Flintkote .30e	8	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler ¼e	1	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
FostWhbpf 1½	† 50	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	7	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	† 40	93	93	93	+2
Fruehauf Tra .80e	3	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
G					
Gair Robert .30g	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1½e	† 580	36½	34	36½	+3½
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¼e	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Gen Cable A	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3¼k	† 60	94	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
Gen El 1.40	7	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	† 50	125	125	125	+1½
Gen Mills 4	2	112	112	112	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	18	60	59⅞	60	
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real & Util	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	5	79	77½	79	+2½
Gen Refract .30e	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ½e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†130	77½	77	77	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	9	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	22	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
Glidden Co .60e	1	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	53	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	5	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Goodyear T&R 1e	21	47¼	46⅛	47¼	+1⅛
Gotn Hosiery ½g	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Graham-Paige Mot	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
GraniteCS .52½g	2	13⅛	13	13	
Grant W T pf 1	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40e	2	25½	25⅜	25½	
Greyhound Corp 1	35	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
Greyhound pf .55	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Guantan Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Gulf Oil 1a	1	49	49	49	
H					
Hack W pfA1¾	† 60	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Harb-Walker 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am pf6½	10	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Hayes Mfg	10	3⅛	3	3	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†130	107¾	106¾	107¾	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	4	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow ½e	2	79	78½	78½	— ½
Hercules P pf 6	† 20	129½	129½	129½	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	7	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅝
Houd HersheyB½e	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
Houston Oil	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	24½	24½	24½	
Hudson Motor .20e	108	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	5	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¾
Illinois Central	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Ill Central pf	4	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Iropls P&L .60e	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Indust Rayon 2	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	5	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6	† 10	112½	112½	112½	+1½
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7	7	7	
InterlakeIron .35g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	3	169¼	169¼	169¼	— ¼
Int Harvester 2.60	5	75	74½	74½	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 20	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
Int Minerals&C 1g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	3	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Int Nick Can 1.60	8	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Int Paper	87	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝
Int Pap pf 5	4	82	81½	82	+ ¾
Int Ry Cen Am	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
IntRyCApf1½k	† 20	83½	83½	83½	+1½
Int Shoe 1.80	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Int Tel & Tel	25	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Interst D Strs¾e	19	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
Intertype ½e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1e	1	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1½e	6	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
K					
Kan City South	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
KaufmannDpt .30e	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Kayser (J) ½e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H W B ¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
KendallCo pf 6a	† 10	112	112	112	—1
Kennecott Cop 1e	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
KeystoneS&W.60e	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Kinney $5pf 3k	† 20	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Kress S H 1.60	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
L					
Laclede Gas	† 30	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Laclede Gas pf	†330	80⅜	79	80⅜	+ ⅝
Lambert Co 1½	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
LeeRub&Tire 1½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh C&N .90g	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C ¾e	14	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	9	24½	24½	24½	
Lehman Corp 1.20	4	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Lerner Stores 2½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
LibbyMcN&L ⅜e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Lima Locom ½e	1	38½	38½	38½	
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Liquid Carbonic 1a	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½e	6	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	5	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Lone Star Cem ¾e	2	46½	46½	46½	
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	9	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
Lorillard P ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Macy (RH 2a	46	38⅞	37½	38⅝	+1⅛
Macy pf wi 4¼	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ½
Manati Sugar	7	8⅛	8	8	
Marine Mid .08e	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
MarketStRy prpf	†560	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ¼
Marshall Field .80	25	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Martin G L 1½e	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Martin-Parry	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Master Elec .70e	1	26½	25½	26½	+ ½
McCrory Stores 1	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs 3	2	54½	54½	54½	
Maytag Co	3	6	5⅞	6	
McIntyre P h2.22a	2	51¼	51	51¼	+ ½
McKees&Rob .65e	4	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
McLellan Strs .55e	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .30e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Mead Corp pf 6	† 10	90	90	90	—1
Mead pfBww5½	† 10	80	80	80	
Mengel Co ⅛g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Mengel 5pf 2½	†240	47	47	47	+ ⅝
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Mid Cont Pet .40e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Minn-H Reg ¼e	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Minn-H pfC4¼	† 40	109¼	109¼	109¼	May 26
Minn-Moline	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
Minn & St L Ry	5	58⅜	58	58⅜	— ⅛
Mission Corp 1g	8	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	18	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2	2	79	78½	79	+ ¾
Mons pf A 4½	† 10	113	113	113	
Montgom Ward 2	10	45	44⅞	45	
Morris & Essex	† 440	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
MotorProducts¼e	15	19⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅝
Mullins Mfg B	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg pf7	† 40	83	3	83	—1
Murray Corp ⅛e	39	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
N					
Nash Kelv ⅛e	113	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Acme 1e	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Nat Auto Fib ½g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit .90e	9	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Nat Can	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
NashCh&StL1e	†130	38¼	34	35¼	+ ¾
Nash Cash Reg 1a	5	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Nat Container 1	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod¼e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½a	34	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅝
Nat D St pf 60	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Nat Distillers 2	24	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
NatGypsum ⅛g	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Nat Lead ½	13	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Nat Mal&S C .15e	6	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Steel 3	5	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Nat Supply	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Nat Sup pf 6	† 40	88¾	89¾	88¾	+1
Nat S5½pf5½	† 3	85½	85½	85½	
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Nat Tea	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Newberry JJ 2.40	2	60	60	60	+ ½
Newmont M ⅜e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Newport Ind .20e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Newpt N Ship 1e	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
NY Air Brake 1e	3	38½	38	38½	
NY Cent RR 1½e	37	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
NY Dock	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
NYC Omnibus1½e	2	26	26	26	— ¼
NY & Harlem 5	† 20	186	186	186	—4
NY Lack & W	† 90	75¼	74½	74½	— ¼
NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
NY Shipbuild1¼e	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Noblitt-Sparks¾e	2	38	37½	39	+1
Norf & West 10	† 40	195¾	195¾	195¾	+ ⅝
Norf & W pf 4	†100	117½	117	117	+ ⅛
No AmAviation 1g	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
NorthAmerCo .91f	15	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	20	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Nor Sta Pr pf 5	† 20	113	112½	113	+1
Northwest Airl⅛g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Northwest Tel 3	† 20	42½	42	42½	+ ½
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
OliverFarmEq1½e	2	52	52	52	+ ⅜
Omnibus Corp ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Omnibus Co pf8	† 70	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
Oppenheim C .80g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	57	57	57	— ¾
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Pac Coast	† 20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 40	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Pac Gas & El 2	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Pac West Oil .40g	3	16¼	16	16	
Packard Mot .10e	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pan Am Air 1g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Pan Am Petrol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
PanhEPLpf5.60	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
Panh P&R .10e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Param Pict 1.60	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
Park & Tilford	42	93	91	91¼	—1⅞
Park Utah Con M	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Parke Davis 60e	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Parker Rust 1½	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¾
Penney JC 3a	2	100	100	100	
Penn-Cent Airl	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
Penn-Dix Cement	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Penn-Dix C pf ⅛k	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Penn RR 1e	15	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
Peoples GasL&C 4	2	58½	58½	58½	
Peoria & East	3	7½	7½	7½	
Pepsi-Cola ½e	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¼
Pere Marq pf	3	43	43	43	—1½
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	† 90	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
Phila Co $6pf 6	† 50	98	98	98	+ ½
Phila Elec .60e	12	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Philco Corp .40e	5	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Philip Morris 3a	3	88	87⅞	88	+ ¼
Ph Mor pf 4¼	† 10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
PhillipsJpf3½k	† 40	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
Phillips Pet 2	3	43½	43⅜	43½	+ ⅛
Pillsbury Flour⅛e	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Pittsburg Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 1k	3	67	66¼	67	
Pitt Forgings ¼e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
PittScr&Bolt .10e	4	5⅛	5⅛	⅛	
Pitt Steel	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Pitt Steel pf 5	† 50	49	49	49	+ ⅜
Plymouth Oil 1	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Poor & Co B ⅛e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Pressed Stl C ½e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Proctor & Gam 2a	6	55	54⅞	54⅞	
Pub Svc N J ½e	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
Pub S NJ 8pf8	† 40	117½	117½	117½	
Pub S NJ 7pf7	† 10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ½
Pub S NJ 6pf6	† 70	102⅞	102½	102½	
P S NJ $5pf5	†130	96	96	96	+ ⅛
Pullman 1e	3	44	43¾	44	
Pure Oil ⅛g	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
R					
RadioCoofAm .20e	21	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Radio pf 3½	1	74	74	74	
Radio-K-Orph	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	† 50	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
Rayonier Inc	11	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
Rayonier Inc pf 2	2	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Reming Rand .90e	8	16½	16⅜	16¼	+ ⅛
Rens & Sara 8	†110	95½	95	95	—1
Reo Motors 1g	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Rep Stl pf A 6	1	96	96	96	
Repub Steel ⅛e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Rep Stl cv pf 6	† 20	102	102	102	+ ⅝
Revere Cop & Br	17	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ¼
Rev C&B 7 pf 7	† 10	92	92	92	
Reynolds Met ⅛e	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
ReynoldsSpring¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
Reynolds B 1.40a	7	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	4	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
S					
Safeway Strs 3	1	48½	48½	48½	
St Joseph Lead 1e	4	28	27⅞	28	
St L-San Fran pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Savage Arms ⅛e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Schenley Distil 1e	8	51	50⅝	50¾	— ⅜
Scott Paper 1.80	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Scott P $4pf 4	† 10	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Seagrave Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck 3a	7	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	+ ½
Servel Inc 1	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Sharon Stl pf 5	† 10	69¼	69¾	69¾	+ ½
Shattuck FG .40a	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	3	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
Simmons Co ¼e	7	27	26¾	27	
Sinclair Oil .60	15	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	39½	39	39½	+ ½
Smith(AO)Corp½e	11	36¾	35⅛	36¾	+1⅝
Socony-Vacuum ½	22	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Sou Am G&P .10e	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
So PRico Sug2½e	19	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+1⅛
Sou Nat Gas ½e	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
Southern Pacific 2a	19	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
Southern Ry 2e	3	24½	24¼	24½	
Southern Ry pf 5	3	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
Sou Ry M&O 4	† 10	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1
Sparks With .10e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Sperry Corp 1½g	2	24	24	24	+ ⅜
Spicer Mfg1½e	3	39	39	39	— ½
Spiegel Inc	123	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
Spiegel pf 4½	1650	62½	60¾	62¼	+1¾
Squibb&Sonspf5	† 40	112	112	112	+ ¼
Stand Brands 1	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Std G & E $4 pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Std G&E $7pr pf	7	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	
Stand Oil Cal 1e	8	37	36⅞	37	
Stand Oil Ind 1a	6	33¾	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ¼
SterlingDrug 1¾e	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ½
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Stokely Bros	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Stone & Web ¾g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Studebaker ¼e	21	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Sunray Oil .10e	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Superheater 1a	1	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Sweets Co Am ⅛g	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Swift & Co 1.60a	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
Swift Intl 2a	4	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Sylvan El Prod½e	5	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
Syming-Gould	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
T					
Tenn Corp ½e	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Texas Co 2	7	48⅞	48⅜	48¾	+ ¼
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
TexGulfSulph 2a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Tex Pac C&O ½	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Thatcher Mfg ½e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Thermoid Co .40	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
TideWatAOil .40e	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
TideWAO pf4½	†160	107¼	107	107	— ¼
Timken-DAxle½e	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
Timken R Bear 1e	2	45½	45	45	
Transamerica ½	3	9	9	9	
Trans & West Air	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Tri-Cont Corp	18	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Tubize Rayon 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Twent C-Fox F 2	5	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Twent C Foxpf1½	3	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
TC-Fox pr pf 4½	2	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Twin City RapidTr	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Twin C pf 1¾k	†130	99	98	98	
Twin Coach .30g	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
U					
UnionBag&P .30e	9	11	11	11	
UnionCarbide 2¼e	4	80⅛	80	80	
Union Oil Cal 1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
UnitedALines ½e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
United Airc 1½e	6	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
United Biscuit 1	3	20½	20¼	20¼	
United Corp	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	13	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
United Drug	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
UnitedDyepf1¾gt	30	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅜
Unit Fruit 1½e	4	83	82¾	83	
Unit Gas Imp .10a	15	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
United Paperbd	2	5	5	5	
US & For Sec	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
US Gypsum 2	3	73½	73½	73½	
US HoffMach ⅜g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
US Leather	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
US Leather A 1e	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
US Lines	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
US Pipe & F 1.60	4	34	33½	34	+ ½
US Plywood 1.20	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
US Real & Imp	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
US Rubber 1e	11	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅜
US Smelt R&M 1e	2	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
US Steel 2e	14	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
US Steel pf 7	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	
US Tobacco .60e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Un Stockyds .15g	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
United Stores A	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Univ L Tob pf8	† 10	165½	165½	165½	+ ½
V					
Vick Chem 2	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Van Raalte 1e	7	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¼
Vanadium Corp 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Va-Caro Chem	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	9	58⅛	56¼	58⅛	+1⅛
Va El&P $6pf6	† 50	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
W					
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Warworth Co .60g	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Ward Bak pf1½k	1	59½	59½	59½	—1
Warner Bros Pict	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Wayne Pump 2	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Wesson O&S ¾e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
West Ind Sug ½a	18	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
West Auto Sup 1	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
West Un Tel A ½e	10	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	+ ½
West Un Tel B	5	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Westing A Br ½e	7	24	24	24	+ ⅛
West E & Mfg 2e	3	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
Westvaco pf4½	† 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
Westvaco pf4⅛	† 60	102¼	101¼	102¼	+ ⅛
Wheeling Stl ¼e	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
White Motor ¼e	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
White Rk MS .30g	30	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
Wilcox O&G .10e	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Willis Overland	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Willys Overl pf	33	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Wilson & Co	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Wilson Co $6pf 6	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
Woolwth FW 1.60	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Worth P & M	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Wrigley(W)Jr 1½e	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
Y					
York Corp .15e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Young Spg&W 1a	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Youngst Sh&T 1e	5	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
YoungS&Tpf5½	† 70	101½	101½	101½	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	2	37¼	37	37	
Zonite Prod .30g	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
RIGHTS					
Beatrice Cream	33	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(‡) Ex rights. ($) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (§) Stamped. (°) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

All the principal markets and exchanges in the United States will be closed on Tuesday, Memorial Day. The banks in New York and 41 other states will be closed on that day and will be open for business as usual on Wednesday.

All British markets and banks will be closed on Monday in observance of Whitsuntide and will reopen the following day.

Canadian markets and banks will remain open on Monday and Tuesday.

Stocks Mixed; Selectivity Is Again the Rule

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Selective investment demand remained as the principal prop for today's stock market although there was enough profit cashing to stall many leaders.

Purchasing again was based on earnings and dividend prospects as well as bullishness over the war news. Many boardroom customers, however, left Wall Street yesterday for a lengthy holiday as exchanges will recess Tuesday for Memorial Day.

Dealings slowed after a moderately lively opening and trends were slightly uneven near the final hour.

Macy continued as a strong spot, touching another 1944 peak along with Crane Co. and Atlantic Coast Line. Improved were White Rock, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, Standard Oil (NJ), Sears Roebuck and Deere. Backward tendencies were displayed by Park & Tilford, N. Y. Central, General Motors, Goodrich, Texas Co., United Aircraft Westinghouse and Schenley.

Market optimists saw another sign that idle funds were hunting employment in this week's aggregate of new bond offerings which, at $104,638,000, was the largest for more than a year.

Bond Trends Mixed

Price trends were mixed in the bond market today, a few rails reflecting renewed support while changes in other sections indicated a continued investment demand.

Toward the close of the short session, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, St. Paul general 4s, North Western 4½s of '99, Rock Island refunding 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s endged higher.

Slipping at times were Central Pacific 5s and Burlington 4½s.

American Telephone 3s again enjoyed substantial investment demand, following the trend of the common stock which yesterday touched a new high for the year.

Changes were irregular in the foreign list and turnover light. U. S. Governments were steady.

Newton Trust Company Marks 50th Anniversary

The Newton Trust Company observed the 50th anniversary of the founding of the bank last night at a meeting at the Newton Centre Women's Club, at which Senator Sinclair Weeks of Newton, Mass., was the principal speaker. His father, the late Senator John W. Weeks, was a vice-president of the bank from 1908 to 1913.

The meeting was in the form of a testimonial to Seward W. Jones, president of the bank, who is now completing 50 years as a member of the original board of directors.

Others participating in the program were Mayor Paul M. Goddard of Newton, Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson of the bank's women's advisory committee, Howard P. Converse, a director since 1915; William M. Cahill, vice-president and treasurer, and Frank L. Richardson, executive vice-president.

B. & M. Net Lower

By the Associated Press

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported net income of $667,507 over and above fixed charges for April, which amounts to $447,368 after contingent charges. The April figure compares with a net after fixed charges of $991,958 for the corresponding month last year.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year ago
Wheat			
July	1.61	1.61⅛	1.44⅝
Sept	1.60⅛	1.60⅝	1.44⅝
December	1.60⅝	1.60⅝	1.46
May	..	1.61⅝	..
Oats			
July	..	.72	.63⅝
Sept	.71⅝	.72	.63⅝
December	.71	.71⅛	.63¼
May	..	.72	..
Rye			
July	1.10⅝	1.10⅛	.95⅝
Sept	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	.97⅝
Dec	1.13¼	1.13⅛	1.00¼
May	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	..
Barley			
July	..	1.20⅛	..
Sept	..	1.13⅛	..

Wool

Grease					
July				96.0n	96.0
October				91.0n	91.0
December				88.4n	88.5
March				84.3n	84.0
Tops					
July				130.8b	131.0
October	123.5	123.5	123.2	123.2	123.3
December				118.3b	118.8
March				114.3b	114.5

n Nominal. b Bid.

Cotton

July	20.85	20.85	20.77	20.80	20.83
October	20.20	20.20	20.15	20.17	20.19
December	19.94	19.94	19.89	19.90	19.94
March	19.74	19.74	19.68	19.72	19.75
May	19.55	19.55	19.48	19.48	19.57

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Garden-Arena Pays $9

By the Associated Press

The Boston Garden-Arena Corporation has declared a dividend of $9 a share on its preferred stock, payable May 26 to shareholders of record May 23. The corporation paid $6 a share on the same stock a year ago.

Business Personals

George Twigg, Jr., of the Financial Planning Co. has been elected president of the Boston Life Insurance & Trust Council. Hobart W. Spring of the Merchants National Bank was elected vice-president. John F. Crocker of the Day Trust Co. and Kenneth R. MacKenzie were elected to three-year terms on the executive committee.

Lazard Freres & Co., members of the New York Stock exchange, announced the appointment of A. Moore Montgomery as manager of its Clients' Investment Department. Mr. Montgomery has been in United States Government service since 1941, most recently as a member of the Price Adjustment Board of the Army Air Forces in New York. Prior to 1941, he was economist and director of research for Smith, Barney & Co.

Robert H. Flaherty has been appointed account executive on the staff of Jos. W. Hicks, public relations and industrial relations counsel, Chicago. Mr. Flaherty has been identified with advertising and public relations work for many years, having formerly been account executive with Arthur Kudner, Inc.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 2¾s 51-45	106.20	106.20	106.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
38 Alleg 5s49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
8 Am&FP5s2030	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 AmT&T 3¼s66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 AmT&T 3¼s61	109¾	109⅝	109¾
109 AmT&T 3s56	119	118⅝	119
1 AmTob 3s62	104	104	104
8 B&O 95 A	32½	32¼	32½
1 Arm Del 4s55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ACL 1st4s52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 ACL cit4s52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 ACL 4½s64	89⅜	89	89½
30 B&O 1st m 48	94	93⅞	94
8 B&O 95 A	52⅜	52¼	52¼
85 B&O 95 C	57	56⅝	56⅞
13 B&O 2000 D	51¾	51⅛	51¾
15 B&O 96 F	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
49 B&O cv 60†	39⅛	39¼	39⅛
4 B&O 4s 48	61½	61¼	61¼
14 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	83⅜	83¾	83¾
18 B&O SW 50	75¼	74⅜	75¼
3 BethStl 3s60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 BostMe 4½s70†	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6 Brk UG 5s50	101¾	101¾	101¾
38 BufR&P 57st	61	60⅝	60⅞
15 BCR&N 5s34	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
5 Can P 4½s60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Can P 4s perp	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Cen G cn5s45	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 CenG 1st5s45	85	85	85
21 CenPac 5s60	96	96	96
5 Cen P 1st4s49	104⅞	104½	104⅞
2 CRRBGa 5s42	75	75	75
1 CB&Q 5s71A	107¼	107¼	107¼
31 CB&Q 4½s77	104⅛	104	104⅛
10 C&EI inc 97	56⅛	56	56⅛
1 CGW 4½s2038	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
5 ChiI&L 5s47	68	68	68
6 ShiI&L 5s66	12	12	12
1 ChiI&L 4s47	64	64	64
102 CMSPP 5s75	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
10 CMSPP 5s2000	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 CMSP 4½s89C	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
24 CMSP g 4s89	82⅜	82	82
122 C&NW 4¾s49	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
65 C&NW 4½s99	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 CNW 4½s2037	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1 C&NW 4s 89	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 CRIP 4½s 60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10 CRIP & P 4s 88	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
57 CRIP r 4s 34	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
21 Ch US 3¾s 63	110⅛	110	110
6 Ch & WI 4s 52	107	107	107
4 CCC SL 4½s 77	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
5 Cl UT 5s 73	101	101	101
8 Cl UT 4½s 77	98	97⅞	97⅞
11 Col S 4½s 80	64	63⅞	64
3 Col G 5s 52 May	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Col G 5s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Com Ed 3½s 58	111	110⅞	110⅞
2 Con Oil 3½s 51	106⅛	106	106
9 Cuba N 5½s 42r	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
2 Del & H 4s 63	92	92	92
12 D & RG 4s 36	51	51	51
26 D & RGW 5s 55	5	5	5
36 DRGW 5s 56a	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Duq Lt 3½s 65	111	111	111
1 El A Lt 2¾s 50	103	103	103
14 Erie 4½s 2015	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
8 Erie 4s 95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Fla EC 5s 74	51½	51⅛	51½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	104	104	104
20 Gt Nor 3¾ 67	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
7 GM & O 4s 75	100	100	100
2 Hous Oil 4¼s 54	104	103⅜	103⅜
30 H & M rfs 57	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
32 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
14 IC 4s 53	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
43 IC 4¾s 66	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛
31 ICCSL 5s 63 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
21 ICCSL 4½s 63	71¼	71¼	71¼
11 Int GN 6s 52	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
13 Int GN 1st 6s 52	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
2 Int HB 6s 44	59⅝	59½	59½
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛
14 Int T&T 5s 55	93	92	93
5 KC Ft S 4s 36	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
7 KC Sou 5s 50	88	87⅝	88
1 KC Ter 4s 60	108	108	108
2 Lac G 5½s 60 D	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13 Leh VHT 5s 54	68½	68	68½
1 Leh V 5s 2003 st	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Leh V 4½s 2003	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
20 Leh V 4s 2003	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
Lorillard 3s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
32 Lou&A 5s 69	100¼	100	100¼
2 L&N 4½s 2003	106	106	106
5 Manati S 4s 57	79	79	79
2 K-K-T 5s '62 A	72	72	72
11 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	69⅛	69	69
13 Mo P 5½s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Mo P 5s '65 A	66	66	66
26 Mo P 5s '77 F	66	65⅞	66
12 Mo P 5s '81 I	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞
10 Mo P g 4s '75	26⅛	26	26
2 Mont P 3¾s '66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Mor&E 4½s '55	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
34 Mor&E 3½s 2000	62¼	61⅝	61⅞
55 Nat Dist 3½s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 NERR 4s '45	93	92⅞	93
5 NOTM 6½s '54	81¾	81⅝	81¾
10 NOTSM 5s '54	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
22 NYC r 5s 2013	80⅛	80¼	80⅛
122 NYC 4½s 2013A	73⅞	73¼	73⅞
12 NYC cn 4s '98	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
4 NYC cv 3½s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 NY Ch SL 5½s '74	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 NYChSL 4½s '78	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞
2 NYNHH 6s '48	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	59	59	59
33 NYOW r4s92	14	13⅞	14
4 Norfs 5s2014	41	41	41
21 Nor P 4s2047	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
6 NorP 5s2047D	87	87	87
23 NorP 4½s2047	83	82⅞	82⅞
18 NorP 4s97	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
23 NorP 3s2047	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10 O&LCh 4s48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Ohio Ed 4s65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 OWRRN 4s61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Otis St 4½s62	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 PG&E 4s64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Pen P&L 4½s74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7 Pen RR 4½sd70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Pen RR g4½s81	111	110⅞	110⅞
2 Pen RR 3¾s70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Pen RR 3¼s52	102⅜	102	102⅜
7 Peo & E 4s90	75	75	75
5 Peo & E inc 4s90	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 Pere M 4½s80	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
13 PhRCI 5s49	27	26⅞	27
13 PhRCI 5s73st	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
4 PortlGE4½s60	103¼	103	103¼
7 Rdg 4½s97A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 RemR 3¼s56	107	107	107
10 RevC&B3¼s60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 RioOW 4s49	55¼	55¼	55¼
12 StLIMS4sRG 33	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
34 StLSF 4½s78	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
30 StLSF 4s50A	40¼	40	40¼
5 StLSW rf5s90	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
16 SeaAL c6s45	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
30 SeaAL 4s50st	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
12 SeaAL rf4s50	30	29⅞	30
2 ShellU3½s54	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Soc-Vac 3s64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 SBT&T 3s79	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 SoPac 4½s68	84⅛	84⅜	84⅛
8 SoPac 4½s81	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞
1 SoPac 4½s69	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
51 SoPac rf4s55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 So Pac clt4s49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
13 SoPac4½s Or 77	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞
15 SoPSFT 4s50	106	105⅞	106
4 Sou Ry g6s56	102⅞	102	102
26 SouRy g4s56	86	85⅞	85⅞
1 StdONJ 2¾s53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 ThAve 5s60	34	34	34
5 UnPac1st4s47	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 UnPac3½s71	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14 Wab 4½s91	75	74⅞	75
3 Walwrth 4s55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 W Sh 4s2361	72	71⅞	72
26 W Md 4s52	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
8 WestUn 5s60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 WestUn 4½s50	107⅛	107	107
1 WhStl 3¼s66	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 WisCen 4s49†	70	69	70
4 WisC 4sSD36†	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 YoungST3½s60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Arg 4s 72 Feb	90¼	90¼	90¼
14 Australia 5s 55	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 Austral 4½s 56	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
256 Braz 6½s 26-57	55⅛	56	56
3 Canada 3¼s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s Jan 61a	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Colom 6s 61 Oct	67	67	67
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	22½	22½	22½
2 Queensld 6s 47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
27 Rio de J 6½s 53	36	35⅞	35⅞
1 Rio G do S 6s 68	35	35	35
2 Urug aj 4½s 78	71	71	71

Total today, 2,466,400; previous day, 10,443,900; week ago, 4,322,000; year ago, 5,566,000; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 1,332,891,300; year ago, 1,766,887,900.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Ainsworth	9	8⅞	9
9500	Aire Access	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	96	96	96
400	Alum Co Am (3)	32¾	32⅜	32¾
10	Am Book (½e)	34¼	34¼	34¼
300	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	37	36⅞	37
160	Am & Fgn P war	[illegible]	27⅛	27⅛
900	AmGas&El (1.60a)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
25	AmGas&El pf (4¾)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
150	Am Hard Rub (1)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
300	AmLt&T (1.20)	17⅛	17	17
500	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	AmRepublics (½g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Am Superpow pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
900	Arcus Inc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Aro Equip (.40e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Atl Cst L Co (1½e)	47	47	47
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (½e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Atlas Ply (.60)	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
100	Babcock&W (¼e)	23	23	23
50	BaldwLoco pf (2.10)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Bald Loc war	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2800	Barium Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Barl&Seel A (1.20)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Berk&Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	†Blue Ridge (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5.50	†Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
100	†Blumenthal (S)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	†Breese Corp (1.00)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	†Brewst Aero	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Brill pf	13½	13⅛	13½
400	Brown-F Dist	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Buf N&EP pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Carrier Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Casco Prod	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1400	Catalin Am	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Cen Hud OG&E	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Cessna Airc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Cherry-Burrell	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
25	Chi Flex Shaft	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
200	ChiefCons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Childs pf	43⅛	43	43
2800	Cities Service	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
350	Cit Svc pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
100	Cleve Tract (¾e)	17	17	17
300	Colon Develop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Colts&PF Frm	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
40	Colum G&E pf (5)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Cons GEB (3.60)	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
200	Cons G Ut (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1200	Cons Ret St (¼e)	7⅛	7	7⅛
60	Cont G&E prpf (7)	106⅛	106	106⅛
400	Corroon & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Creole Pet (½e)	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
300	Crowley Milner	10⅛	10	10⅛
2400	Cuban At S (1g)	23	22⅛	23
300	Darby Pet (¼e)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2900	Derby Oil	8⅛	8	8⅛
300	DetMichStove (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	East G&F (3⅛k)	36	36	36
50	East Sta pf A	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
125	EastSugAs pf (1⅛k)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
300	Easy WashMB	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8400	El Bond & Sh	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
25	Elgin Nat Wat (½e)	32	32	32
1100	Emerson Elec (.15e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
120	Emp Ds El pf (1⅛k)	117⅛	117	117⅛
1800	Equity Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛
400	Fairchild C&In (1g)	10	10⅛	10⅛
100	Faircld E & A (.30g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Falstaff (.60)	15⅛	15	15⅛
400	Fedders Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
1	Gen Firepfg (⅛e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	84⅛	84	84
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	13	13	13
100	Glen Ald Co	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Gorh Inc A	7	7	7
100	Gorh Inc pf	80	79¾	80
300	Grand Rap V	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
75	Gt Atl & P nv	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
200	Hebeltine (1e)	28	27½	27½
800	Hern D Strs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	HeydenChem (.40e)	18½	18⅛	18½
1000	HollCGold (.36e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
1300	Humble Oil (.50g)	45	44⅞	45
100	†Hum-RossF	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2000	†Ill Pow	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	†Ill Pow div ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	†Ill Pow pf (2.00g)	49½	49½	49½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	83½	83½	83½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Int Petrol (h1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2100	Jacobs (FL)	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Ken-RadT&LA (⅛g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Kennedy's (.70e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Kingston Prod (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
70	Lack RR NJ	88	87¾	87¾
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	14½	14½	14½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Lionel Corp (.50)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Lone Star G (.60g)	9	8⅞	9
300	Long Is Ltg	⅜	⅜	⅜
75	Long Is L pf B	61	61	61
100	Mangel Strs	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
500	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
30	Mich Sug pf (.60g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	MicromatHone (.30e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Mid St PFvtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	MidWestCorp (.20e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25	Midvale (1e)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
60	Monte Ward A (7)	170½	170	170
50	MuskegPRing (.90e)	13	13	13
3100	NatBellasHess (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Nat City Idn pf (3)	56	56	56
3	Nat Sug Ref (.05e)	31	31	31
100	Nat Trans (⅛e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
300	Nat Tun&Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat Un Rad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	NeptuneMet A (⅛g)	7	7	7
150	NEPA 6 pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
30	NewET&T (2½a)	108	108	108
100	New Idea Inv (.30a)	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	NYSta E&G pf (.10)	109	109	109
100	Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
100	Niles Bem-P	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Nin Hun B (¼)	10	10	10
100	Noma Elec (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Nor A L&P	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Northeast Airl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	N Ind PS 6pf (6)	106⅛	105⅞	106
700	Ogden Corp (½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1900	PantepecOilVen	7	7⅛	7⅛
300	PrkrsbgR&R (¼e)	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
300	Pennroad (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Pa Gas&El A	1	1	1
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
100	Pa W&Pow (4)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
500	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Pitts&Lake E (3)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2800	Polaris Mng (.10e)	28	28	28
100	Petrero Sugar (.30e)	7	7	7
300	Pug Sd P&L (.60g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	157	156	157
100	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc pf (9)	51	51	51
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Republic Avia (⅛e)	4	4	4
200	Rice Stix D Gds	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
300	Root Pet	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ryerson & Haynes	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1700	St Regis Pap	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
150	St Regis Pap pf	102½	100	102½
300	Salt Dome Oil	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
400	Samson Unit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Savoy Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Schulte (DA)	3	3	3
30	Scran-SBW pf	71	71	71
100	Seiberling Rub	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
600	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
230	Sel Ind pr	73	73	73
200	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Shat-Denn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	353	351	351
300	Solar Aire (30f)	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Sonotone (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	So Coast	3⅛	3	3
200	So C EdDC pf (1⅜)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Sou Pipe L (.30e)	9	9	9
10	Spalding 1 pf (2)	42	42	42
500	SpencerShoe (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
4300	Stand Cap&S	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
700	Std C&S pf (1.60)	25	23¾	24¾
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17½	17½	17½
300	Star Corp vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Stein (A) &Co (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Stetson (JB) (1e)	11	11	11
1100	Technicolor (⅛g)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
100	Tishman Realty	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	Textron Inc	10	9⅞	10
100	Todd Shyds (2e)	60½	60	60
300	Tonopah Min (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Transwest Oil (¼e)	23¾	23¼	23¼
800	Tri-Cont war	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16
100	Udylite Corp (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2200	Un S-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	UnCig-WhSt pf (3⅛k)	88½	88½	88½
1100	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Unit Gas pf (12⅛g)	116½	116½	116½
300	Unit Lt & P pf	52	51⅝	52
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
100	U S & Int Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	U S Foil B (.30g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Utah Radio	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	†Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	†Venezuel Pet	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	†WestVa C & C	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
.75	W'morel'd Coal	27¾	27½	27¾
1000	WrightHarg (h⅛)	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16

Total stock sales today, 110,000 shares; year ago, 237,370 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 As Elec 4½s 53	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
10 As G & E 5s 50	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
83 Cen St El 5½s 54	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
23 Cen St El 5s 48	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝
15 Chi Ry 5s 26 ct	65½	65	65
1 Cities Ser 5s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Cities Ser 5s 50	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
10 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	102½	102½	102½
15 East G & P 4s 56 A	98	98	98
7 Elec P&L 5s 2030	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
1 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Inters Pow 5s 57	81½	81½	81½
1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	102½	102½	102½
3 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	101	101	101
1 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109½	109½	109½
20 N Eng G&E 5s 50	81½	80¾	81
3 N Eng G&E 5s 38	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
1 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 N Eng Pow 5s 48	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	108⅝	108½	108⅝
9 Phila El P 5½s 72	113⅝	113	113
3 Safe Har W 4½s 79	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Shaw W&P 4s 67 A	104	104	104
1 So Cal Ed 3s 65	108½	108½	108½
3 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2 Stand P&L 6s 57	94⅝	94½	94½
1 Starrett Corp 5s 50	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	106	106	106
2 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Twin C&T 5½s 52 A	100	100¼	100¼
1 Unit El NJ 4s 49	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 Unit L&RL 6s 52 A	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
5 Windorf-Ast 5s 54	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Parana Braz 7s 58	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛

Special Rail Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co. declared a special dividend of $2 on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. This is the first dividend since the company was reorganized last December.

End of Rubber Shortage Near, Thinks Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—From a civilian point of view the tire situation is currently more critical than the gasoline supply. The production of synthetic rubber will about equal, by the end of this year, our inventory of natural crude rubber, namely about 600,000 tons, which was on hand at the end of 1941. Meanwhile all natural rubber and most of the synthetic must go for military purposes.

The over-all rubber supply is now particularly acute. I do, however, believe that the end of our rubber shortage is in sight. But do not think that tires for civilians are just around the corner.

Natural Rubber Data

With all pre-Pearl Harbor sources of natural rubber shut off, our major supply now comes from the Island of Ceylon. In addition, some is coming out of the revived Amazon River Valley district. We also are picking up a little Mexican Guayule and a small amount of natural rubber from Brazil and from Africa. However, with the exception of Ceylon, the great Middle East sources are naturally out until we beat Japan.

Our consumption of natural rubber, and remember that it is all for the military, is estimated at 150,000 tons for 1944. This compares with an all purpose use of natural in 1943 amounting to 340,000 tons and in 1942 to 370,000 tons. Our stock pile at the beginning of the year was about 140,000 tons, with receipts estimated at 80,000 tons. We will cut our inventory in half by the end of 1944.

What About Synthetic?

The production of synthetic rubber was slow in getting under way but increased in 1943 from a January production of 600 tons to a December production of 39,000 tons. The entire year's work produced under 185,000 tons or about one half our total 1942 consumption. Synthetic production capacity has expanded rapidly during 1944 and for March, 1944, reached an annual output rate of 670,000 tons. As plants are exceeding their rated capacity, output should progressively rise. I estimate for the full year that about 870,000 tons will be made.

Our 1944 American rubber consumption should look something like this:

Natural Crude	150,000
Reclaimed	250,000
Synthetic	700,000
Tons	1,100,000

The difference between our synthetic production of say 870,000 tons and of the 700,000 tons which we use, or about 170,000 tons, will be lend-leased or stocked for our future use. All natural reclaimed will be used or set aside for war purposes. Out of the above synthetic supply about 18,000,000 tires will be made this year for civilians against an estimated need of over 30,000,000.

Rubber Postwar Outlook

Natural rubber, and perhaps total rubber supplies, will be short for from two to five years after the war. It will take some time to clear up the Far East plantations after the Japs are driven out. Not much more than 250,000 tons a year for the first two or three years can be expected from prewar sources.

The United States alone will require 1,000,000 tons of rubber annually which may be close to 50 per cent of the needs of the entire world. Estimating our production of synthetic at 1,000,000 tons it looks as though our synthetic plants might have 100 per cent capacity operation ahead of them for a few years after the war is over; but after 1950 look out!

Tire company stocks, while selling at about their best prices since the war, may not be too high; but I do not know. Earnings for 1944 should run close to 1943 and dividends may run a little higher as provisions for postwar conversion and other reserves have been largely taken care of. For the long-term and as a businessman's risk, I am not adverse to the best tire stocks. Here as in all other situations the best managements—especially those which have the confidence of labor—will provide the best profits.

Department Store Sales Up 15 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales were 15 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

In the preceding week such sales were 31 per cent above the same period a year ago, reflecting the later date of Mother's Day this year. For the four weeks ended May 20, total sales were 18 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

The Kansas City district reported a sales gain of 29 per cent. Percentage increases by other reporting districts were: St. Louis 28, Atlanta 26, Dallas 25, Chicago 15, Cleveland 14, New York and Boston 13 each, Philadelphia 11, San Francisco 10 and Richmond 5.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75	Bos & A	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	114⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅛	35	35	35⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	71½	71½	71½	71
.80a	Bos H-T	21¼	21	21¼	21
	B&M prpf	40⅛	40	40	40⅛
..	B&M stpf	3½	3¼	3¼	3
..	E G&F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
16.00c	E M SR1 pf	102	102	102	102
.25a	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11¾
..	Nat Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	North Butte	38c	38c	38c	38c
.30a	Reece But H	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
..	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
.80a	Torrington	33	33	33	33¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Federal Board Urges Freight Rate Revision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of Investigation and Research said today "a readjustment of freight rates in relation to the cost of the service will encourage greater production of both raw materials and finished products in the South and West without injuring eastern production and manufacturing."

In a statement, the board also said this encouragement would be "without interfering with the flow of raw materials from the south and west to the east, and without preventing the marketing of eastern manufactured products in the South and West, or southern and western manufactured products in the East."

"The commerce of the entire country, locally and interregionally, will be increased," it added.

Board Favors Revision

The board, a government investigative body created under the Transportation Act of 1940, said it had received numerous inquiries as a result of an interpretation of its recent report on the relative economy and fitness of the carriers. An Associated Press dispatch interpreted the report as meaning that the board felt the economic position of the South and West had not been affected as greatly as some contend by the generally lower freight rates available to Eastern shippers.

Saying the report did not express such an opinion, the statement continued:

"The report states that freight rates are the heart of the nation's transportation problem, and stresses the need of a national rate policy. Revision of rates according to the cost of rendering the service is pointed out as necessary for the effective development of the human and natural resources of the whole country. . . .

"The report notes that the country's economic development is highly uneven, and that the differences coincide with wide differences in freight rate levels and relationships prevailing in the Eastern, Southern, and Western rate territories.

East Chief Industrial Area

"Eastern rate territory comprises the chief industrial regions of the country. Although it embraces only 15 per cent of the country's area, it contains more than half the total population and produces and consumes within its own borders the larger part of the tonnage of raw materials and also of finished products.

"As compared with the East, the production and consumption of both raw materials and finished products in the South and West are relatively low. However, the report emphasizes that this does not mean that the East is draining the South and West of their raw materials in order to supply them in turn with the bulk of their manufactured goods.

"The South and West do not sell too many raw materials to the East, nor do they buy too many finished goods from the East."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Orthodox View on Debt Seen Prevailing in Postwar Period

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent authorization by Congress of an increase in the statutory limit on the public debt to $240 billion again calls attention to a problem of prime importance to more than 50,000,000 War Bond holders. The problem might be put in the form of three questions. Will the debt ever be paid? Need it be paid? How big a debt can the country bear? If some intellectual Zeus would come down from his Olympus and give categorical reply, it would save reams of much-needed paper, and possibly relieve the businessman, taxpayer and Federal Official from much anxiety. As it is, attempted answers will have to remain tentative, the solution crystallizing slowly out of the economic crucible.

At the present time the gross debt stands at around $186,000,000,000. Around 1900 it was something over $1,000,000,000. Fifteen years later, that is in 1915, it was somewhat lower but still over $1,000,000,000. Then came the First World War, which boosted it by the middle of 1919 to $26,600,000,000. Came a period of budget balancing and debt paying, which reduced the debt to $16,185,000,000.

Rise in Public Debt

Who is there that doesn't remember when Franklin Roosevelt as candidate for the presidency of the United States attacked the spending of President Hoover, getting off the famous phrase about wrecking the ship of state on the "rocks of loose fiscal policy." Well, in the spring of 1934, John Maynard Keynes, regarded as the father of the deficit spending theory, had a long talk with President Roosevelt. Did Mr. Keynes, now Lord Keynes, sell the Administration a bill of goods? Anyway, here is how the deficits rose in the following years to 1941, inclusive:

1934	$2,895,000,000
1935	3,209,000,000
1936	4,549,000,000
1937	3,148,000,000
1938	1,384,000,000
1939	3,542,000,000
1940	3,611,000,000
1941	5,103,417,000

Thus the public debt increased to $48,978,000,000 at the end of 1941. The Second World War will make the old deficits look picayune. The Government went in the red $19,597,000,000 in 1942, and $55,897,000,000 in 1943. It is estimated that war spending, now running at the rate of $90,000,000,000 a year, will create a 1944 deficit of around $45,000,000,000. The Treasury estimates the public debt on June 30, 1945, at approximately $250,000,000,000.

During a war, the question of how big a debt can be endured is largely academic. If this nation were to have five more years of war, then five more years of heavy deficits would be a certainty, and unless the people agreed to tax themselves more heavily than now, the debt would rise anywhere from $30,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 a year. Thus instead of a quarter of a trillion dollars, the debt could be half a trillion.

Two Factors Important

There are two main factors which affect the willingness of a people to keep shouldering a heavy debt; the size of the national income and the interest rate. If the national income is kept high, and that means near the current level, the imposition of taxes to meet interest payments plus other expenses, will meet with less demur. An income of between $125,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000 is regarded as adequate for this purpose.

Assuming that there is little or no change in interest rates, the annual charge on a $250,000,000,000 debt would be around say $6,000,000,000. A $300,000,000,000 debt would exact a service of nearly $7,000,000,000. Adding this to expanded ordinary expenditures of Government might bring the total to around $20,000,000,000 a year. This is easily manageable considering taxes are now bringing in about $45,000,000,000 yearly.

As to whether the debt will be paid off, that will depend on the state of business or employment. Part of the debt could be liquidated from the proceeds of the sale of surplus war goods and from the sale of securities acquired during the war by the Government. Already, a bill has been offered in the House which would order all funds received from the sale of government property to be used exclusively to reduce the public debt. Such sales could serve the additional purpose of counteracting any inflationary tendency arising out of the large aggregate of spendable funds now in the banks and in hoards.

It is also possible that the nation might gravitate toward the ideas of Keynes, Hansen, et al; i. e., might regard deficit spending as a policy calculated to maintain consumer income at some desired level. Debt can expand almost indefinitely, says this school, but of course the loophole is—so long as it doesn't have to be paid. Then, too, the assumption inheres that you can double, triple or quadruple the debt, and it will be just as easily borne, provided you reduce the interest rate by one half, two thirds or three quarters.

Spenders Must Weigh Interest

If we are to retain our present form of economy in which accumulated savings or capital is to receive an equivalent of rent, then the permanently — unbalanced—budget theory runs into the stonewall of interest. There is a point at which the budget must be balanced or else expropriation takes place. If this frankly is the goal of the deficit spenders, then they don't have to pay back the public debt. They can keep exchanging paper for paper in ever larger quantities. This paper is only a claim anyway. The real wealth is in skills, machines, land, goods. And so the money-haves are dispossessed.

The debt need not be paid off if a definite limit to its size is set, because there is a point at which the interest burden could be intolerable. Such a burden would be the point at which citizens regard taxes as confiscation. The debt may become so large that paying the interest alone would be difficult enough.

If no payments were made on principal, because to do so would involve a certain amount of deflation, then the demand may arise to make repayment indeterminate. This would be tantamount to adopting a permanent debt, a deplorable state of affairs. A debt of such size would be dangerous because it leaves no margin for the inevitable deficits of some other depression or war.

It is to be doubted that this country will regard a permanent debt of $200,000,000,000, say, with equanimity. Of course, the willingness to endure sacrifices is not so readily appealed to in peacetime, but there is probably enough patience in the bulk of the population and enough foresight among its leaders to ensure systematic, if moderate, retirement of the public debt.

To answer the three questions posed at the beginning of this article:

We can stand a much bigger public debt than we previously thought, especially if we maintain high employment. We need not pay the debt in the absolute sense. We can keep on refunding or limit it and make it fixed. But the chances are, with the present climate of opinion, that we shall shrink it by erosion.

Congressmen Seek Representation At Monetary Conference

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Bids for congressional representation on the American delegation to a United Nations monetary conference called by President Roosevelt were made today in the Senate.

Chairman Wagner (D) of New York of the Banking Committee said he thought it would be "a good thing" for legislators to sit in on the deliberations, since Mr. Roosevelt has asserted any agreements will be submitted to the respective governments for ratification.

Senator Ferguson (R) of Michigan advocated that members of the Senate and House Banking Committees attend the conference. He said the Senate will have to act if treaties evolve from the deliberations and both Senate and House will have to approve any legislation needed to implement decisions of the conference.

Mr. Roosevelt invited 42 nations to send delegations to the parley, starting July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau will head the United States delegation.

Coal Pay Contract, Price Cut Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson has approved the anthracite wage contract and consequent price adjustments, which will cost the consumer an average of more than 13 cents a ton.

Actually, prices will go down on June 1, but less than previously ordered. Anthracite producers had been allowed a temporary advance to take care of retroactive wage payments. This ceiling was to be cut back 28 cents, but Mr. Vinson's authorization trims the slated reduction an average of 13.3 cents a ton, leaving a net cut of approximately 14 cents.

Mr. Vinson's approval, after that of the War Labor Board, put the contract between the operators and the United Mine Workers into operation and permits termination of Government operation of the mines.

Mr. Vinson directed the Office of Price Administration to prepare a detailed schedule giving the prices on the various sizes of coal and the effective date of reduction in dealer prices.

Postwar Market Estimated For 8,000,000 Gas Ranges

NEW YORK (AP)—The postwar planning committee of the American Gas Association, trade organization of the gas manufacturing industry, said in a report just released that present estimates indicate a demand for about 8,000,000 modern gas ranges to replace old equipment now in use.

Suggesting methods for making the industry an aggressive competitior in postwar markets the report said:

"At least 650,000 ranges per year must be sold to the estimated new home market which replaces old structures, just to keep even. Five million automatic gas water heaters are needed to replace less satisfactory methods, and there is a market for 2,000,000 gas refrigerators among existing customers."

The committee's chairman is A. M. Beebee, an executive of the Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Electric Corp.

Worthington Official

Thomas J. Kehane

Appointed commercial vice-president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. in charge of the firm's Pacific Coast activities. Mr. Kehane has been employed by Worthington since 1915.

Merger of Four Cities Service Power Units Is Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a single utility, to be known as the Empire District Electric Company, through merger of four concerns which operate near the juncture of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, has been proposed by Cities Service Power & Light Co., the parent company.

Applications have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Missouri and Kansas administrative bodies concerned, an announcement said.

The SEC also was asked to approve public sale of Cities Service Power & Light of its interest in the merged company, in conformity with the Holding Company Act.

Brought together would be the present Empire District Electric Company, Ozark Utilities Company, Lawrence County Water, Light & Cold Storage Company and Benton County Utilities Corporation.

Cities Service planned to exchange $9,970,846 principal amount and par value of securities of the four for $3,500,000 common stock of the new company and said "the capital surplus to be created" would be used to adjust book cost of the plant of the merged company to an original cost basis.

The exchange would include $1,559,100 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, $4,080,200 of 6 per cent preferred and $1,942,900 of common of the present Empire District Electric, together with capital stocks, notes and other indebtedness of the other three concerns.

Present preferred publicly held would be converted share for share into a new issue of 5 per cent preferred of the merged company, and holders would receive in addition an amount equal to the $19.50 preferred dividend arrears plus current due amounts.

The merged company would issue $10,600,000 of 3½ per cent bonds and $650,000 par value of the new preferred, proceeds to be used to refund publicly held indebtedness of Empire and the others.

No Nylon for Hosiery Seen Until After War

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers has predicted that "nylon yarn will not be available for hosiery at least for some time after the close of the European phase of the war" and possibly not until the Japanese are beaten.

Referring to what it called "recurring and unfounded reports and rumors about the immediate or near future release of nylon yarn for use in making women's hosiery," the association's statement said:

"Nylon is serving a necessary purpose more important than stockings, much as we would welcome its return to use by our industry. Gliders and defense balloons need strong, pliable cables. There are other important military uses such as parachutes, etc."

The association said no nylon yarn had been shipped by producers to hosiery manufacturers since Feb. 11, 1942.

Postwar Credit Seen Adequate by Banker

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—United States banks hold funds "adequate to finance the credit needs of a postwar economy of any proportion that may be reached in national production," A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the California Bankers Association.

"Never before have the banks of this country had such a powerhouse of financial energy with which to serve the dynamic credit needs of business, agriculture and government as now," declared Mr. Wiggins, president of the Bank of Hartsville, S. C. "The deposit structure now exceeds one hundred billion dollars, which is three times the total of 11 years ago."

Standard Oil (Ind.) Net Up

CHICAGO (AP) — Earnings of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana for the first three months of 1944, after deductions for Federal taxes, were equivalent to 80 cents a share, President Edward G. Seubert said.

Adequate Shift of War Workers Held No. 1 Manpower Problem

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The No. 1 manpower problem now is getting an adequate number of workers to places that suddenly become critical because of swift developments in the war, manpower officials said in hearings before a House appropriations subcommittee, made public today.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said that because production has reached a peak and must be maintained at a plateau, and because "the time to start down from the peak is so uncertain," the manpower job ahead is "far more difficult than it has been."

He spoke with pride that the method of the WMC has "required no autocratic control, federal or otherwise," and referred to his own job as "thankless."

Executive Director Lawrence A. Appley said the last estimate was that about 75,000 workers a month now are being recruited to move from one area to another, and 40,000 a month from one manpower region to another.

Turnover Coming Down

He said "the turnover all over the country is coming down considerably." The monthly rate of separations of all kinds in manufacturing industries came down from 8.16 a hundred last September to 6.69 in January, he said. The figure for "quits," which he said is the significant element in turnover, dropped from 6.29 to 4.60.

Other highlights in the WMC hearings:

Congressmen criticized the agency for continuing in 13 states a program of placing teachers in jobs, in the face of instructions from the appropriations committee to discontinue all teacher placement services. A. W. Motley, acting director of the WMC Bureau of Placement, took the blame, saying it was an "oversight" on his part. Before the hearings were over that day, Mr. Appley had telegraphed regional manpower directors to discontinue all teacher placement services.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, presented a statement saying that American war industry needs 18,000 additional chemists, engineers and other scientific or professional personnel. He said an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 such men now are being drafted, and therefore the total need by mid-year will be about 40,000 in addition to those already employed.

Overstaffed With Physicians

Asked about reports that the Army and Navy are overstaffed with physicians compared with the civilian population, Dr. Paul Barton, executive officer of the procurement and assignment service, said this was "perfectly true," but the Army and Navy could not completely circumvent it because they had to overstaff certain locations to have physicians available when the need arises. He said 53,000 physicians now are in the Army, Navy and U. S. Public Health Service.

Manpower officials argued for a proposal to import 20,000 unemployed Puerto Ricans to work in the South. Representative Tarver (D) of Georgia, vigorously argued against it. It was brought out that 1,500 lumber workers from British Honduras were to begin arriving in the South the latter part of May.

New 'Gas' Refinery, Rubber Plant Are Dedicated in La.

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 27 (AP)—When the invasion of Europe comes it will test "the last ounce of strength" of the petroleum industry and Americans at home must turn their backs "on the peddler of black market gas as we would shun a traitor," says Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies.

Speaking at the dedication of synthetic rubber, butadiene and 100-octane gasoline plants here yesterday, Mr. Davies said:

"Even when Germany goes down, there is still Japan, and because we must haul supplies half a world away, the strain upon our oil resources and tanker fleets may be greater than ever."

He predicted that by July 1 the United States would be producing a half million barrels of 100-octane gasoline daily. Recently Secretary Harold Ickes said current production was 400,000 barrels daily, or enough to send 10,000 planes over Berlin every 24 hours.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which is operating the government-financed plant here, said that synthetic rubber is here "to stay," and predicted that "the world would need every pound of rubber both natural and synthetic that can be produced after the war."

W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service Refining Corporation, operators of the huge butadiene and gasoline plants, said that the refinery could turn out 20,000 barrels of high octane gasoline daily.

Court Dismisses Mexican Bond Claim

NEW YORK (AP)—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has upheld unanimously a lower court decision which dismissed a claim by the Mexican Government in connection with accounting proceedings involving distribution of approximately $7,000,000 to holders of defaulted Mexican bonds.

The action stemmed from a deposit agreement, made in 1922, between more than 200,000 individual bond holders and the international committee of bankers of Mexico, headed by Thomas W. Lamont and organized to protect the holders of bonds of the Mexican Government and railroads.

Approximately $45,000,000 was received by the committee on behalf of the bond holders, of which $7,000,000 remains undistributed. The Mexican Government's position in the litigation was that the $45,000,000 was received by the committee as a fiscal agent for the Mexican Government, not as a trustee for the bondholders.

The appeal challenged the jurisdiction of the court and contended that the Mexican Government enjoyed sovereign immunity.

Treasury Denies Schram Pay Boost

NEW YORK (AP)—The Treasury Department has turned thumbs down on a boost in salary for Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Schram has been president for three years at $48,000 a year, and recently the Exchange's board of governors offered him a new three-year contract at $55,000 a year.

The salary stabilization unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department announced that the application for a readjustment of the Schram's salary had been disallowed.

Stock exchange officials said Mr. Schram would continue at his present salary for a term which will now be negotiated.

English Note Circulation Up

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation increased £1,516,000 to £1,127,807,000 for week ended May 24, as reported by the Bank of England.

Argentine Purchase Of British-Owned Railways Proposed

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina's swelling volume of idle money produced by an enormous favorable trade balance has revived proposals for nationalization of the British-owned railways.

Thus far a check rein has curbed inflationary tendencies and, although the cost of living has risen slightly, no one has been hurt. But the task of stabilization grows more difficult each month. Ships leave heavy laden but come back nearly empty, and this inability to import is likely to persist as long as the war lasts.

The export trade balance in 1943 was about $310,816,000, more than double that of 1942. Import figures for the first quarter of 1944 still are unavailable but the value of exports jumped 54.9 per cent over the same period of 1943 and was the highest in 10 years, indicating an acceleration in the 1943 trend.

Most of this Argentine trade credit is in Britain, for many years this country's best customer. Britain has been paying in blocked sterling.

Proponents of railway nationalization suggest use of blocked sterling as part payment for British railway properties would be knocking down two birds with one shot—divesting a basic industry of foreign control and helping keep the inflation spectre bottled.

It is reported that the British would not balk at selling out for a reasonable price, but what they might consider reasonable is not likely to jibe with the Government's figures, if recent expropriation measures may be taken as a gauge.

Nevertheless, the railways have earned common shareholders no dividends for a decade, are having trouble with restive labor unions and a host of other problems which may make nationalization appear to be the best way out.

Farm Slaughter Restrictions Lifted

WASHINGTON (AP)—All restrictions on the farm slaughter of livestock and the delivery of meat to buyers off the farm have been removed by the War Food Administration.

The action is designed to bring the number of livestock more in line with reduced feed supplies.

WFA officials said the farmers would be obligated, under OPA regulations, to collect ration points on beefsteaks and roasts sold from farm slaughter.

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UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

CHAS. W. ANTON, Upholstering, Mattress Making, Cabinet Work, 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. COL. 3206.

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8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
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3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3813
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. 42. Lo 5-6600 24-hr service. Suburban branches.

ROACHES EXTERMINATED—Guaranteed to rid your place of roaches, bedbugs, vermin. Sanitary Ext. Co., Com. 7878 (Boston).

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
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SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN — Permanent position. Excellent post-war future. Salary and Commission.

Well established manufacturer with national organization, desires gracious, well-informed salesman to sell patented card files and office systems. Must be capable of planning improvements in office routines affected by installations. National advertising producing substantial leads. Systems and sales ability more important than experience in this particular field.

Write fully stating training, experience. Snapshot desirable but not returnable. Write Box W-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Men or Women. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. Low Prices, High Quality. Quick Deliveries. Powerful, Patriotic Display. Special Designs for Army Camps and Naval Bases. Repeats. Lib. Com. Free Kit. Instructions. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 327-M, 3433 W. 48th Place, Chicago 32.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

JOIN
"The Field With A Future"
ELECTRONICS
MEN -- WOMEN

Many varied opportunities for men and girls over 16 years of age to earn full pay while they learn interesting enjoyable jobs.

Take your choice of full or part time work.

Experienced secretaries, stenographers and typists will find good positions with us.

Planned recreation • Vacations with pay • New modern cafeteria • Free parking areas.

If you can't get into uniform, here's a way to really help. Your country needs you and we do, too — to work on equipment urgently needed by our armed forces.

RAYTHEON
TRADE MARK

Foundry Ave., off Willow St. WALTHAM

55 Chapel St., off Watertown St. NEWTON

Apply to Personnel Offices between 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. or by appointment, or U. S. Employment Service Offices.

PIECE WORK COUNTERS

This is interesting, intelligent work for either Men or Women. Active work on the boats recording and tabulating results of piece work construction. Good pay.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS (men and women) are needed at Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatoriums, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and San Francisco, Calif., and at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H., in housekeeping dept., kitchen, or dining room. Sanatoriums offer employment to WOMEN DESIRING NURSES' TRAINING. Also dishwasher, busboy, FURNITURE FINISHER for maintenance of furniture, at Chestnut Hill, and man window washer and porter, inside night watchman, two gardeners at San Francisco. Reply 107 Falmouth Street, Room 107, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED
CLUB STEWARD WITH WIFE
to live in and run medium-sized country club in central New England
Write Box E-63,
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted; good hours, good pay for right person. Write or phone LILLYAN MAYNARD BEAUTY SALON, 433 Main Street, Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-9174.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Wanted experienced gardener and experienced cook; references; couple or separate. Address 3799 Lake Ave., Rochester.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

WANTED
EXPERIENCED CUTTING AND PRINTING PRESSMEN
(Miehle Cylinders)
also
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS AND MEN WITH MECHANICAL ABILITY
(Essential to the war effort)
CONTAINER CORPORATION of AMERICA
200 Boston Avenue, Medford, Mass.
Lechmere-Arlington bus stops at gate.

MEN and BOYS

Steady work — good pay
Experience not necessary
Pleasant working conditions

Apply

NARJOS SHOE CO.
255 A Street, Boston
(Near South Station)

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET

CHEMIST: Textile exp	Arr
PROJECT ENGRS: Tool exp	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
ELECTRONIC & MECH ENGRS	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN & DESIGNERS	Arr
CIVIL ENGINEERS: Several	Arr
METHODS & TIME-STUDY ENGRS	Arr
BUDGETARY CONTROL: Exp	$3000 up
ACCT: Grad beg or exp	$3000
ACCTS & CLERKS: Utility exp	Arr
AUDITORS: Excellent openings	Arr
COST ACCTS: Sev good positions	Arr
SALES MGR.: Major appliance exp	Arr
INDUSTRIAL SALES: Good exp	Arr
STEEL SALESMAN: Good opportunity	Arr
LUBR OIL SALESMAN: Tech trained	Arr
SALES: Rubber cement exp	Arr
DENTAL DETAILER: Exp	Arr
TOOL & EQUIPMENT SALESMAN	Arr

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR WANTED, SOME GARDENING; MARBLEHEAD, FOR SUMMER. TEL. ELIOT 2902, 8-5 (MASS.).

CUSTODIAN, experienced, efficient, for Christian Science church. Phone for interview, Jam. 6-1141, 89-12 164 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TECHNICAL WAR JOBS
For Intelligent Women

These jobs are really challenging and absorbing for women with intelligence, interested in research, and a desire to produce something important for the war effort. Skillful hands and fingers are helpful. You will be trained, and the wages are excellent.

Please call Tro. 2800 for an appointment or come directly to the Personnel Office 9 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

HARVEY RADIO LABORATORIES, Inc.
(Producers of Invasion Weapons)
447 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMEN and GIRLS

Steady work — good pay
Experience not necessary
Pleasant working conditions

Apply

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255 A Street, Boston
(Near South Station)

CLERK-TYPIST
for
Purchasing Department

Interesting position for a girl possessing initiative, good judgment and ability. Permanent—Good salary.

Write or apply to Mr. Pilsbury in strict confidence.

SHERMAN PAPER PRODUCTS CORP.
156 OAK STREET
Newton Upper Falls 64, Mass.

Interesting Work in Game Factory
for girls from 16 years.
Pleasant surroundings—permanent position. Steady work: 40 hr. wk. plus 8 hrs. overtime. Good pay.
COREY GAMES
270 Congress Street, Boston

WOMAN for general housework and cooking. Assist in care small boy. Delightful home by water. Permanent for right person. Will consider including teenage daughter. Write Mrs. J. O. Kavanagh, Wilson Point, Norwalk, Conn., or phone collect Norwalk 6-0843.

HOUSEKEEPER in Prot. American household of 3 adult women; nr. Boston; school-age child or parent would be considered; call mornings except Saturday or evenings. Arlington 3772-W. Box J-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THERE is an excellent opportunity for junior typist in an office near The Christian Science Mother Church; pleasant surroundings; 5-day week; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK WANTED, to work with second maid for the summer in Maine for small Protestant family; beautiful surroundings, comfortable quarters. Tel. Big. 2376 (Newton, Mass.).

COOK WANTED
Experienced; 2 in family; summer North Shore, winter Boston; other help kept; references required. Tel. Com. 1064.

DINING ROOM supervisor for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age, and family. W. M. Meacham, Headmaster, Farm and Trades School, Boston 4, Mass.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

COOK-housekeeper; beginning June 10th; lovely home in N. H. mountains; 3 in family; good wages; Protestant. Tel. Bu 8-9455, or write Box X-35, Suite 1556, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady typist, capable of handling small switchboard; good at figures; shorthand helpful. Box E-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESGIRL, preferably with experience in gift business; good opportunity in established lamp and gift shop. Apply MISS RICEN, 214 Clarendon St., Boston. Ken. 4471.

WE NEED someone to live as a member of the family and to assist with practical nursing if necessary. Goding, 22 Foothill Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSER
Experienced; steady; good wages.
EDNA'S BEAUTY SALON, 5 Felton Street
Hudson, Mass. Tel. 248

GENERAL housekeeper; two in family; will pay $15.00 weekly with laundry, $12.00 without. Apply SHERMAN EDWARDS, Bournedale, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. Sagamore 165.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for alert Christian Scientist with knowledge of filing and typewriting. Box C-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1036 (Boston).

WANTED — A nursemaid for 8-month-old baby; must have references; excellent salary. Sea 1183, Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN, attendant for quiet woman patient home from Danvers Hospital for 2 mos., $35 wk. Write H. H. S., 104 High St., Ipswich, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

FRENCH GOVERNESS—EDUCATED Switzerland, American citizen (Christian Scientist); music, primary English, needlework; in motherless home—mother in business where maids are kept; consider companion to lady in hotel. Write Box Z-9, Suite 1556 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

WRITER FICTION, VERSE, own novel; secretarial background; interesting permanent connection after August or earlier; capable research. Write Box H-13, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHEERFUL housekeeper-companion; good cook, desires position with adult family, Christian Scientists; go anywhere. Box J-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT companion for child, invalid, or motherless home in or near Boston. Box J-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EDUCATED capable (Protestant) woman, companion to elderly person or couple. Write Box D-9, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER CAMP director seeks appointment to assist in a boys' camp for Christian Scientists. Has had years of experience as a woodsman, naturalist, and professor of geological sciences. Married; no children; wife capable of assisting but not necessary. Write Box C-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROADCAST engineer, experienced in transmitter, studio, remote, transcription and maintenance work, desires permanent connection with regional station as studio engineer; character and ability references are of the best. Write Box X-32, S. 2900, 333 No. Mich. Ave., Chicago.

ENGINEERING administration graduate M.I.T. with 15 years' experience development and production in rubber, resin, plastics field, seeks opportunity as executive assistant with future in essential work. Box 397, Mahtomedi, Minn.

MAN, college graduate, 20 years' business experience, familiar with accounting and customs procedure; Japanese by birth; Christian Scientist; prefers downtown or midtown Manhattan; A-1 references. Write Box Z-8, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT, draft-free, available for position in or near Washington, D. C., as office manager, cost accountant or position requiring accounting background. Box M, 1013 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

ADVERTISING MAN—Copy-contact, industrial background; 20 years' experience; will locate anywhere in U. S.; résumé on request. Apt. 6, 51 Prentiss St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Summer employment by French and Spanish teacher preferably school. FRANK B. MITCHELL, 15 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 501 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

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HELEN MEJAN
Public Stenographer — Notary Public
248 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 2181

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HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N Y C

OLD military buttons and old fashioned button string. Mrs. F. L. Lefavour, 24 Beacon Street, Marblehead, Mass.

Alabama

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-8661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.
Loveman's

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

JACK'S COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All good grades of
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0200

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Try Our
100% Whole Wheat Bread
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9188

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
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Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Larges. Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradentown Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
815-817 12th Street
Buy War Bonds

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
130 S. Beach St. Phone 258

JACKSONVILLE

L. O. Chaplin
JEWELER
539 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Florida

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 3-0002

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7280

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 413

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami — 53 N. E. First St. — Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach — 1432 Washington Ave. — Tel. 5-2080

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2535
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
158 N. E. 49th St., Miami Phone 7-3714

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Save at . . .
Sears in Orlando, Florida
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
N. ORANGE and WASH. ST.

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JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
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The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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410 Franklin Street

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3023

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CR 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

RHODES-LANG
Beauty Salon
Excellent, Efficient Service
432 Ponce-de-Leon Ave., N. E.
Vernon 5666

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

LUNDY'S
EXCLUSIVE SHOP
Individual Designing My Specialty
Tailoring—Evening Gowns
307 Grand Theatre Bldg. Main 7781

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Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

It's fun to swap at
THE SWAP SHOP
"Something you don't want for something you need"
3117 Roswell Rd. Ch. 7761

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO — Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 — *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 — 217 Healy Bldg.

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WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2230 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 — 359 Cotton Ave.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

No. Carolina

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Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

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ESTABLISHED 1890
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We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

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A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
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opposite Washington Duke Hotel

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South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG
PORT ELIZABETH
FINE RANGE OF
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
FOR WOMEN
always on view

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Quality + Service — Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

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All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
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Telephone 7-2692

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62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—85118

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	E	V	I	L	L	E
W	▨	I	▨	A	▨	R
E	G	O	▨	S	U	N
D	A	L	E	S	▨	E
E	Y	E	▨	I	O	S
N	▨	T	R	E	N	T
	C	▨	E	▨	E	

P	O	N	D	S	▨	T
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B	▨	V	E	R	D	I
B	O	A	▨	R	E	V
L	▨	D	▨	E	▨	E
E	F	A	U	L	E	T

37

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

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At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
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Durban 21551

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West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

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Durban's Leading Stationers and Booksellers

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Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
78 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
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Electrical Engineers
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Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
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Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
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HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
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JOHANNESBURG

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Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-3843
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Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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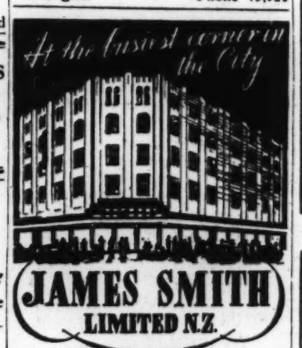

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

This Strange World

Battle of Flats

By the Associated Press

Mexico City

Mexican landlords, forbidden by presidential decree from raising rents or terminating leases, are trying desperately to drive tenants out so that they can get more money on new leases. Knowing that an apartment that rented a year ago for $40 a month now commands $70, landlords have put "devils," a type of plug, into water pipes to reduce the flow to a trickle. Some cut off the water entirely except for two hours a day. In better class apartments, janitors were instructed not to make minor repairs or clean halls and stairways. The embattled tenants retaliated by sweeping the halls themselves. They also appealed to the government which made it illegal to tamper with or restrict the flow of water to apartments.

Washington at Work

Portland, Ore.

Mayor Earl Riley, back from a government-sponsored tour of Britain, paid 75 cents for a taxicab ride in Washington, D. C., for which the established fare is 70 cents. He received six letters from government auditors, who wanted to know why the mayor paid 75 cents for a 70 cent ride. Riley's expense account—less 5 cents—finally has been approved.

It's a Hobby!

Finleyville, Pa.

Six years ago, Mrs. Margaret F. Williams began to collect neckties of celebrities. Now she has 500, among them those of former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the late Sen. William E. Borah, Clarence Darrow, Neville Chamberlain, Heywood Broun, governors of nearly every state and radio and screen celebrities.

Sightseeing Guide

Monterey Points the Way

A stranger in town should have little trouble visiting the places of interest in Monterey, one of the most historic cities in California.

To simplify sightseeing, the city has painted red lines down the middle of streets that lead past places of interest. All the visitor has to do is to follow the lines for a complete self-conducted tour.

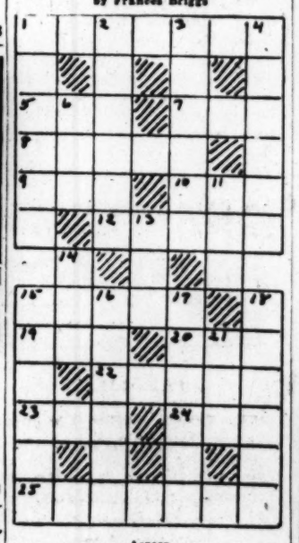
Signs, placed at the outskirts of the city on all highways, call the attention of visitors to the purpose of the lines. Since every structure of any historical significance has its marker bearing a full description, sightseeing in Monterey is thus made easy.

Without the necessity for making inquiries from persons who may be themselves in doubt, the stranger in Monterey simply follows the red line to the Robert Louis Stevenson home, the first U. S. Custom House in the State, or the site of the raising of the first American flag in California.

Other American cities might profit by Monterey's example in directing visitors to places of historic interest. It is something to consider in postwar days when tourist travel is again welcomed throughout the country.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city is scene of opera "Don Giovanni"?
5—Self.
7—What is the device on blue field of China's flag?
8—What are river valleys between hills?
9—The pupil is a part of what organ?
10—What are large Hawaiian hawks?
12—What is surname of Fred and Nell in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
15—What would interest a limnologist?
19—Poem.
20—Rowing implement.
22—Who composed opera "La Traviata"?
23—What is a snake of tropical America?
24—What is a title of respect given to ecclesiastics (abbr.)?
25—What is an ornamental badge worn on shoulder of a uniform?

Down

1—The Kattegat lies between Denmark and what country?
2—What is the "nodding" flower mentioned in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
3—Who is canine heroine of an Eric Knight novel?
4—What is first name of Poole, American novelist?
6—Polly Peachum is one of principal characters in musical play by whom?
11—Unity.
13—What is color of lower half of Chile's flag?
14—What is name of a cape of Massachusetts?
15—What is the toeless creature of Edward Lear's nonsense poem?
16—Humboldt Lake is in what State of U. S.?
17—What plant has sour juice?
18—What is a three-legged stand or support of metal?
21—What American humorist and playwright was born in 1866?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World from United States Marine Corps

There's Also Beauty in the South Pacific

A Marine Corps combat photographer, Cpl. David Ohman of Cloquet, Minn., captured this bit of camera art as Marines made an unopposed landing on Emirau Island, north of New Ireland. In describing the beauty of the South Pacific islands a soldier writing to the Daily Features Page says, "I am writing this in a former machine-gun nest our ground forces captured from the Japanese. A huge jungle-mahogany tree trunk points out to sea, forming a perfect roof and cover. Between the 'nest' and the sea is a thick tangle of fallen limbs sprawled on sharp, honeycombed coral, where the breakers are cascading. Back from the sea is thick jungle. The island is alive with strange bird calls. From all directions, small lizards peer at the man intruder from fairy faces. You get quite fond of these little fellows after you have been in the islands for a while. The South Seas are not ugly—they are only being made to seem so by war and loneliness."

A Verse for Today . . .

I will go in the strength of the Lord God.—Ps. 71:16

In Lighter Vein

That Other Fellow!

When the other fellow is set in his ways, he's obstinate; when you are, it's firmness. . . . When he dislikes your friends, he's prejudiced; when you dislike his, you are showing you are a good judge of character. . . . When he is especially polite to somebody, he's toadying; when you try the same game, you are using tact. . . . When he takes time to do things, he is slow; when you do, you are deliberate. . . . When he sees flaws in things, he's a crank; when you do, you are discriminating.—London Answers.

Gentle Hint

Mother: "Have you scolded Willie about the low marks on his report card?"

Father: "No, every time I do he reminds me that he's an exemption on my income tax."

Arkansas Episode

Camp Rucker, Ala.

Two or three officers and half a dozen enlisted men were huddled by a fire one wet, cold night last winter at a country crossroads in Arkansas. They were waiting for heavy trucks, battling the mud, to shuttle the 264th Infantry Regiment miles north for a problem in a series conducted for the 66th (Panther) Division east of Conway.

Despite the wind and the streaks of rain, the group was not too uncomfortable. Then a farmer's truck clattered to a stop on the road, and presently a voice said, "Are you boys all right?"

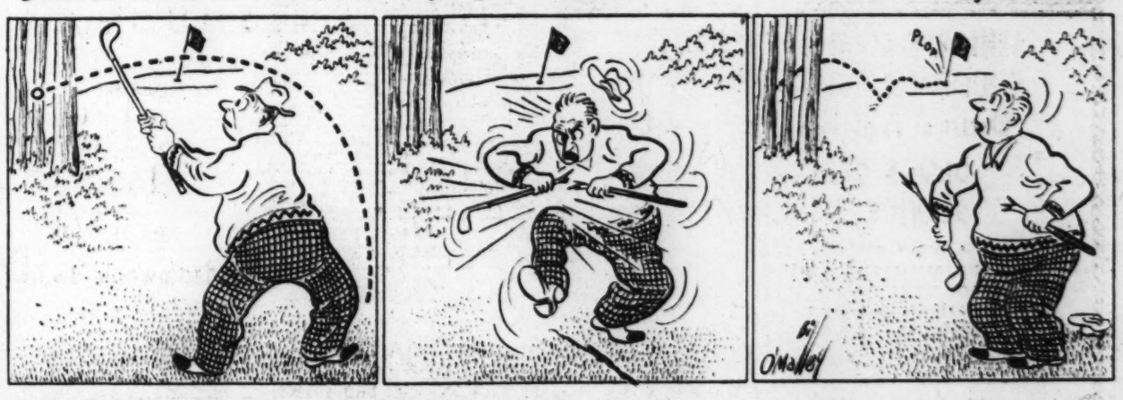
"Fine, sir," voluntered a corporal. "The sausage and biscuits were sure good, and the people who live near by insisted on giving us some bread and all their eggs."

"Well, I just wanted to come back and check on how you were getting along. I've a boy in the Navy, you know." The Arkansas farmer, after words of repeated gratitude from the soldiers, started to get back in the truck. He stopped and returned to the fire. "You know, fellers, one of my neighbors was telling about some people who sold a cold chicken and biscuits to some hungry soldiers for $4. They sure thought they were smart, and told about it." The farmer paused, and, as he left, added wistfully, "I guess you know all Arkansans are not like that."

Weeds for Greens

Two common weeds, lamb's quarters and mustard, make fine table greens.

Just for Fun—*Moral—Don't Fly Off the Handle* By O'MALLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pet Show* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*"The Top of the News"* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Highways to China

Admiral Nimitz, in making some awards recently for the Marshalls campaign, told the men they had shared in the building of the "highway to China."

That is an important thing to remember. The Navy is not merely roving the Pacific with the world's largest fleet, including about 65 carriers, and concomitant landing forces, merely to slap at Japanese outposts. The project is to open a highway to the coast of China, and there supply Chinese and other Allied forces with the implements they need for the land showdown with Japan. Sea power is a vital means to an end, not the end in itself.

For a time it looked as if, great as has been recent strides, the highway builders might arrive too late. Japanese advances in Honan Province, far from the reach of the American Navy, had been terribly rapid. The principal Chinese vertical rail line had largely come within the Japanese orbit, and it appeared that a drive towards Chungking and elimination of China as an effective ally in the war was the immediate aim of the Japanese war lords, and that fulfillment was not too remote.

That picture has not completely cleared, but Chinese resistance in Honan has somehow stiffened. General Stilwell, old "Walking Joe," has not let the rains halt his push of the all-weather Ledo Road, which he plans to join to the old Burma Road, alleviating the blockade a little, and there should be enough encouragement in his attendant military operations to bolster Chinese hopes.

In the meantime, Vice-President Wallace is on his way to Chungking, presumably to bring personal evidence of vivid Allied interest in that war theater and, possibly, to participate in specific planning for the opening of the Chinese door.

There is no longer doubt that China is in need of early and dramatic help. The American Navy is now under mounting pressure for speedy road building.

The Yanks in Britain

A British humorist, running into American soldiers in every restaurant, music hall, pub, train and bus, recently remarked: "There's only four things the matter with these Yanks: They're over-ranked, overpaid, over-girl-conscious, and over here."

Of course he was joking. But, as Leland Stowe said on the radio the other night, think what might happen in Indiana and Illinois if two million British soldiers were suddenly poured into that area and there were 45 million Americans there instead of 11 million. Suppose, too, they were paid twice as much as American soldiers and could crowd into all the best restaurants and places of amusement, while the home lads had to stand outside. Then add an order from the War Department that every home in certain towns must take in a soldier for a few cents a week, plus a few cents more if he were an officer (and the money hardly paid you for the soap to wash his sheets).

That's practically the situation Britain faces with all those Yanks over there in totally new surroundings. The enforced mixing of two peoples, even though they are supposed to speak the same language, is always difficult. Some friction, some trouble, has been reported. There have been questions in the House of Commons about the conduct of some American soldiers. But on the whole they have not behaved badly and their British hosts have appeared to like them. On both sides thousands of individual friendships have been formed which have broken through barriers of strangeness and prejudice.

Full understanding is a flower of slow growth, but in the comradeship of this war large numbers of Britons and Americans have made a good beginning.

The Man on the Eight-Twenty, awakened out of a sound sleep at 5 a. m. by a pair of catbirds outside his window, wants to know where anybody got the idea early birds were interested in worms.

Despite the fabric shortage, it is still possible to make a lie out of whole cloth.—*Indianapolis News.* But it's practically always shoddy, isn't it?

Of course, Berlin might be able to sell a lot of that rubble, properly lettered, to the postwar tourist trade as souvenirs.

Frabjous Day!

It's strange how something that was always happening in prewar years without attracting anybody's attention happens in wartime to make headlines. We mean specifically that headline about pleas for removal of restrictions on ice cream.

As we remember it, someone aged four or five or ten or twelve, was forever urging that these restrictions be removed. No plate was ever big enough to prove to this school of thought that older people had really adopted the philosophy of abundance instead of the economics of scarcity.

What is a restriction on ice cream? It is one plate when you want two. Or two when you want three. Or three—but wait a minute, you're not the only one sitting out on the front porch tonight. And don't forget it's already after your bedtime.

When we come right down to it, all one wants of ice cream is a little more than one hoped for. And so the headline may be justified, for it deals with a situation in which manufacturers are going to be permitted in May and June to exceed their quotas.

Now if the consumer—and especially the one whose eyes are usually bigger than his quota—may be permitted the same privilege, something that might pass as one acceptable war aim will have already been achieved.

Back to Reconstruction?

Is the Federal Government to return to its post-Civil War position of intervening in State elections? By a decision of the Supreme Court just rendered in a Kentucky case this power has been restored in some measure. The decision has grave implications.

A case of alleged ballot-box stuffing—a crime under the Kentucky State law—was involved. It occurred in the once notorious Harlan County, in the 1942 election which re-elected United States Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler. The Federal District Court had upheld a demurrer to the indictment of eight election officials, holding that no Federal law applied, but that State law prevailed. In a 6-to-3 decision the Supreme Court held that Section 19 of the Criminal Code applies—a law that prohibits conspiracy to "injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate" any citizen in the exercise of his Constitutional privileges.

Those who envisage eventual Federal dictatorship and domination over local affairs will find here new fuel for their fears. For, as Mr. Justice Douglas pointed out in a dissenting opinion, Federal control over frauds in State elections was lost when Congress repealed the reconstruction laws and the "carpetbaggers" pulled up stakes and the "scalawags" took to the woods. And now the highest tribunal reinstates Washington jurisdiction.

If frauds were not punishable under State laws, Federal intervention would be more easily justified. But under the circumstances there appears to be much pertinence in Mr. Justice Douglas's objection that the Court "now writes into the law what Congress struck out 50 years ago."

Air War

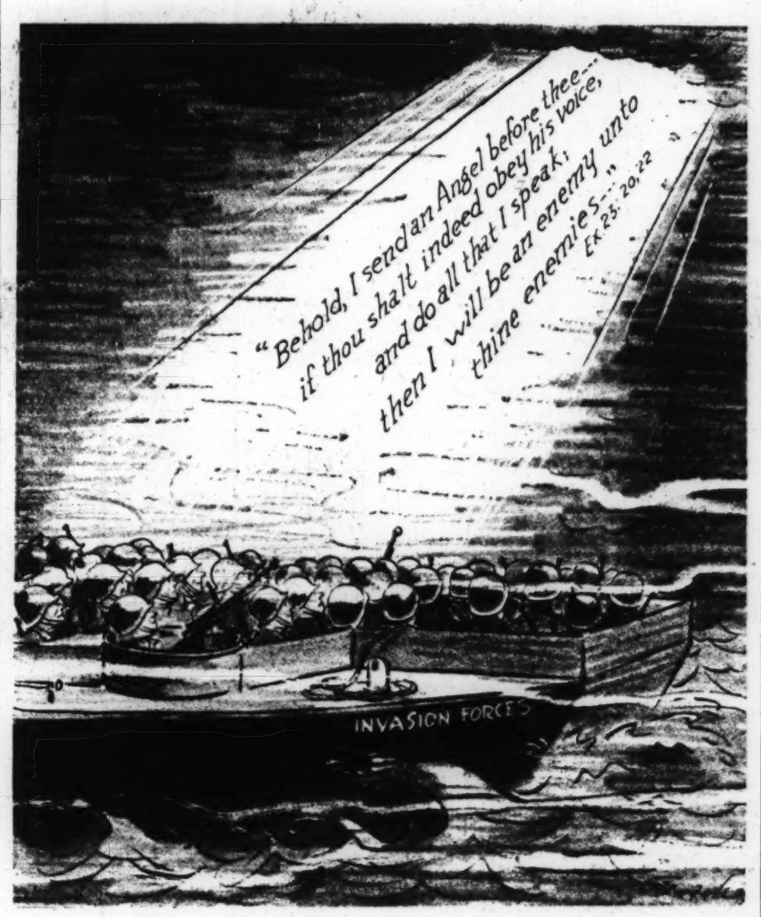
A rough adding up of the Allied planes sent over the Continent during the past week places the number at upwards of 30,000. At the same time, a correspondent in London warns that figures given in the daily press, such as "6,000 Planes Blast Rail Yards," are unofficial estimates. Only rarely does the military release the actual number of planes used in a day's operations.

In their efforts to give an idea of this new type of invasion, this third-dimensional war, it is possible that British and American headline writers may fall into a "battle of figures." In such a situation the old Chinese saw about a single picture being worth 10,000 words has vivid application.

For we now have, from the Italian front, the pictures. No account of the number of bombers sweeping the German strongholds could portray half the power and effectiveness of Allied bombing as one photograph of San Maria Infante. Here is no pretty picture; here is the punishment that swaggering aggression has called down upon itself. We cannot glory in these pictures of jagged walls and roofless houses. They only tell us in ways that arithmetic cannot of the tragedy of modern war.

If they are to be useful, it must only be to steel the convictions that establishment, and maintenance, of world order is worth the continuing price of alertness and co-operation.

Assurance



Life Under Hitler's Thumb

The following is composed of excerpts from letters from the American wife of a French business man in France to her family in Boston.

We shall have to ride out the storm here in Occupied France, come what may. I can't possibly get a permit to leave with the children and if I could I should not want to be separated from M—— nor deprive him of the pleasures he will have with the children while they are growing up. You were very good to delay your sailing from Lisbon so that I might go back with you and you can easily understand how sorely I was tempted to try it. Your thought touches us deeply but I feel that my place is here with M—— and the children, here by my own fireside, keeping the home together until peace shall come again. . . .

The Mayor of the village told the people that German forces would come in at 9 o'clock the following morning and our hall clock had scarcely finished striking the appointed hour when the roar of motorcycles and lorries heralded the entry of invading troops into our peaceful valley. There was no band of music, no ceremony or waving of flags, nothing but a very quick, orderly march to assigned stations and billets; as though the troops had done the same thing a dozen times before. It was all over in a few minutes but a new order had been established among us. Only the oldest inhabitants of the town, those who remember the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, had ever seen enemy troops in this region before. Now they will be at our threshold until France's hour of liberation arrives. . . .

* * *

Imagine my surprise, one unseasonably warm day last week, when a brightly dressed gypsy came to the door with a bundle in her arms and asked if I had anything to wrap a new-born babe in. As their nearest camp is miles away, I wavered with mistrust for a moment, though appearances were in the girl's favor. Her dark olive complexion was set off by a wealth of jet black hair blowing in the wind, while several strings of colored beads shone between the folds of a dashing red scarf thrown loosely about her neck and shoulders. Flashing eyes and a pair of heavy gold earrings completed the picture and made a perfect "Carmen" except for the tattered bundle she carried. Yes, that bundle! While I still harbored the thought that this was just another gypsy trick for the collection of clothing, she suddenly drew the shawl aside and revealed a real baby, one that couldn't have been born more than ten minutes. One look melted my heart.

The mother was still in the ditch by the raceway and was being cared for by her husband; so I took the baby to wash it. The poor little creature, so wizened and soiled, was in a sorry plight and looked as old as Methuselah. Washing it without benefit of vaseline or glycerine was a job for a hospital to tackle and I really had a dreadful time with my limited facilities. But, little by little, it straightened out, its wrinkles unfolded, and the flush of life came into its cheeks. From our dwindling supply of shirts, bands, socks, and dresses the little fellow was quickly clothed. So little Pierre, born among the rocks and débris of the hillside, blossomed into an adorable little child that any mother would have loved to cuddle.

When we carried him downstairs, we found the mother sitting alone in the garden looking eagerly toward the house for some sign of her baby. We assured her of Pierre's lusty health and after providing a large bowl of soup and an opportunity to rest, we drew her a warm bath and gave her a chance to freshen up a bit—for even gypsy women have some pride in appearance. We tried not to hasten her going, but, in common with all of her race, she was uneasy when surrounded by four walls, and she seemed to breathe more freely when she stood outside in the garden path and held her little one in her arms. Then, after a brief farewell, her inborn gypsy spirit and native vigor took the reins and soon had her on the highway chatting with "Carmen" in their strange and ancient tongue as they strode off to their distant camp. She might easily have waited until her husband had brought a horse and wagon but she said she preferred to walk.

While I stood at the garden gate thinking over the novel experience and watching those two figures disappear around a bend in the road, I fell to comparing the gypsy mother with her modern counterpart as to strength and stamina and reached the unwelcome conclusion that the woman of today pays quite a price for the civilization, the ease and the comforts that surround her. I suppose that since the days of Caesar and Charlemagne, gypsy babies have been born with the same lack of circumstance that attended the arrival of little Pierre, while the civilized world has gradually taken to hospitals, nurses, and a fortnight's rest on similar occasions. . . .

* * *

The market places are stripped bare at this season of the year and the peasants don't bother to take their remaining vegetables to town, since they get whatever prices they ask by sitting at home and waiting for people to seek them out on bicycles. A man no longer needs to "preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor" to encourage the world to make a beaten path to his door; a well-stocked vegetable bin, in Europe at least, serves the same purpose. . . .

We hear of many business enterprises being taken over by the Germans through the simple expedient of forcing the banks to call the loans which have been made. In times like these, such sudden demands can't be met and the invaders get control of the business by putting up enough money to cover the loan. Lawyers have told me that all transactions of this sort go through the courts in legal fashion and in accordance with French law, creating a situation that will lead to endless litigation after the downfall of Germany if the courts are left to unravel it. I often wonder . . .

Other letters from this American woman in France will be published in this space from time to time.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Sacred Cow

The Grange reaffirms its stand on temperance as stated in previous sessions of this body. Under the stress of total war, we call upon the Congress and President of the United States to slay this sacred cow which has taken the place of the brewers' big horses. She parades up and down our roads and streets on war-winning rubber, freely enters the camps and posts of the army, produces a great portion of the absenteeism in industry, and debauches our youth, all the while feeding upon the vital grains produced by the overworked farmer. Rationing is not sufficient to restrain the beast. It should be slaughtered and the horde of employees caring for this untouchable and unrestrainable consort of the bulls of Bashan should be immediately transferred to more essential war work or to the army.—Resolution of the Pennsylvania State Grange, 1944.

A Guadalcanal Christian

Notice posted on a mess hall bulletin board on Guadalcanal, signed by a chief of a Polynesian tribe: American soldiers are requested to please be a little more careful in their choice of language, especially when natives are assisting them in their unloading of ships, trucks, and in erecting abodes. American missionaries spent many years among us and taught us the words we shouldn't use. Every day, however, American soldiers use those words and the good work your missionaries did is being undermined by your careless profanity.—*American Legion Monthly.*

The Post Office and Strikes

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Just how and why the Post Office Department became involved in the Montgomery Ward strike (in fact, how and why the Post Office Department becomes involved in any strike) is not a major issue in the present House hearings on Ward's seizure by the Government. But it is of major interest to the public, for in varying degrees it enters into practically every strike that occurs.

It was pretty well known what line of reasoning William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, would follow in explaining why the Board had certified the case to the President.

It was taken for granted that Francis Biddle, the Attorney General, would justify the President's use of the Army in seizing the Ward property in Chicago.

But there was little thought and less public understanding of how and why the Post Office Department became involved in the Ward strike, and whether it has acted correctly or not in withdrawing more than 70 of its 75 employees working at the Ward plant the day after the strike was called.

One may believe with Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, that the Post Office Department broke a contract with the American people when during the strike it didn't deliver Ward's first-class mail to the Chicago plant. Or one may agree with the Post Office Department, that there was nothing unusual in the Department's action.

Briefly, this is the Post Office Department's position:

The Post Office has a well-established policy which it tries to live up to to the letter—namely, of handling the mail of a strike-bound plant exactly as it had been handled before the strike.

If that means more postal employees, they will be provided. If it means less, the number will be reduced. If it means crossing picket lines, the Post Office will run that risk to deliver the mail. But it does not believe it should deliver the mail any differently during a strike than before a strike.

In the Ward case the Post Office has had for almost 30 years an agreement with the management that the company would pick up incoming mail at the central post office in Chicago and deliver the sacks of outgoing mail, accepted at the plant's post office unit, direct to the trains. By contract with a trucking company, whose employees were bonded and under oath of office, the company has operated almost hourly mail delivery service.

Now, when Ward's workers struck on April 13 the trucking company's drivers refused to pass through the picket lines. Therefore Wards—that is, its regular truckers—did not pick up its incoming mail or deliver its outgoing sacks as was its custom. Therefore, the Post Office says, there was little if any normal customary work for the postal employees stationed at Ward's. So all but two were withdrawn.

The Post Office does not contend that first-class material was not piling up at the post office or that outgoing parcels were not accumulating at Ward's plant. They were.

What the Post Office holds is that under its policy of continuing to give only the service during a strike that it had given before—but every last bit of such service—it could not deliver mail or receive parcels and letters from any other trucking company than the one it was accustomed to deal with, whose drivers were trusted and on oath; that it could not in the midst of a strike do the trucking itself, though if that had been the arrangement before the strike it would have carried it out, regardless of picket lines.

Ward's demanded they bring in incoming mail. But the Post Office refused. They would continue to deliver it at the central post office to the accepted trucking company but no other. Because of this consistency in its policy toward strike-bound plants the Post Office has been charged with failing to deliver the mails.

For 30 years with Ward's approval it has been letting the company pick it up at the Post Office. It will, if Ward's wishes, deliver it to the plant, but not if that means changing its customary procedure during a strike. In peacetime, yes. In the midst of labor warfare, no.

The Post Office Department's consistency is not under question. But the wisdom of its policy is. It is up to the committee to recommend a change in that policy when it reports its findings—if it feels a change is required.

Texas Intervenes

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Texas Democrats of the old school have raised still another State flag, this one, like its predecessors, one of political and economic independence. Their adroit and carefully planned action, taken at the convention assembled to name delegates to the July nominating convention in Chicago, and to select candidates to be chosen as Presidential electors, forced the less powerful faction committed to the fourth-term program, to desert the regular convention and sit as a bolting minority.

Texans of every political faith remember the Alamo. Some of them, Republicans and Democrats alike, seem also to remember John N. Garner, twice Vice-President in the happier years of the New Deal regime, but discarded because of alleged, if not confessed, insubordination when it was decided to ignore the third-term tradition in 1940. Up from Uvalde comes the unvoiced but persuasive echo of a protesting legion whose numbers and influence had been underestimated.

Of course, it will be attempted by those committed to a program apparently deemed foreordained to brand the action by Texas dissenters as of but little significance. But the declared decision of a large majority of the delegates to a State convention to vote in November for the nominee of the Democratic Party opposed to a fourth term candidate, opens the door to the Democratic voters there and elsewhere in both the South and the North who are seeking the opportunity to express what they declare to be their political freedom.

The action by the Texas convention supplies the first tangible support to the theory already expressed elsewhere in the South that in the coming election the Democratic nominee, if he seeks a fourth term, cannot be assured of a solid Southern vote. The movement in support of the proposed candidacy of Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia has lacked coherence, if not the courage of its sympathizers, because of the absence of any tangible or organized strength. It may be that the determination of the Democrats of Texas to challenge what they apparently regard as dictatorial authority will supply the courage lacking in the camps of their sympathetic party brethren.

Those who may insist that the determined faction of the Democratic hosts in Texas have not the right to claim infallibility can probably prove their case. The insubordinate, as well as their fellow party members, have made political blunders in the past. Their record is not entirely clear. They have, on occasion, allowed themselves to be misgoverned at home, and to be misrepresented in Congress. But these mistakes have been the results almost always of inaction and submission, rather than of direct action or considered choice.

For almost 50 years, since the administration of Governor Hogg, this friendly commentator has watched the political pendulum of the Lone Star State swing back and forth from political sanity and cautious conservatism to their extremes. The extremes have been disastrous and costly, both to genuine progress and to political dependability. Signs of a better realization of civic responsibility have sometimes been misleading, but not always. Texas can point with becoming pride to the accomplishments at home and in the national arena, of many of her distinguished sons.

Texas has no tradition of sectional prejudice which its patriotic people feel it a duty to defend or perpetuate. Its spectacular development from a cotton-growing and cattle-grazing empire of the '80's and early '90's into a community of highly diversified and substantially profitable enterprises has brought, simultaneously, a marked change in population and in popular thinking. Post-bellum prejudices have been largely forgotten. Closer contacts with new neighbors at home and in the country as a whole have induced the resolving of all but the remnant of inherited or traditional animosities.

Texas, culturally and economically, is progressive in the truest sense of that definition. That signifies its independence and its apparent determination to assert, in the face of contesting and competing influences, its right to express, politically, its convictions and its collective preferences. That is the right of every State, and every citizen of every State, North or South, East or West.

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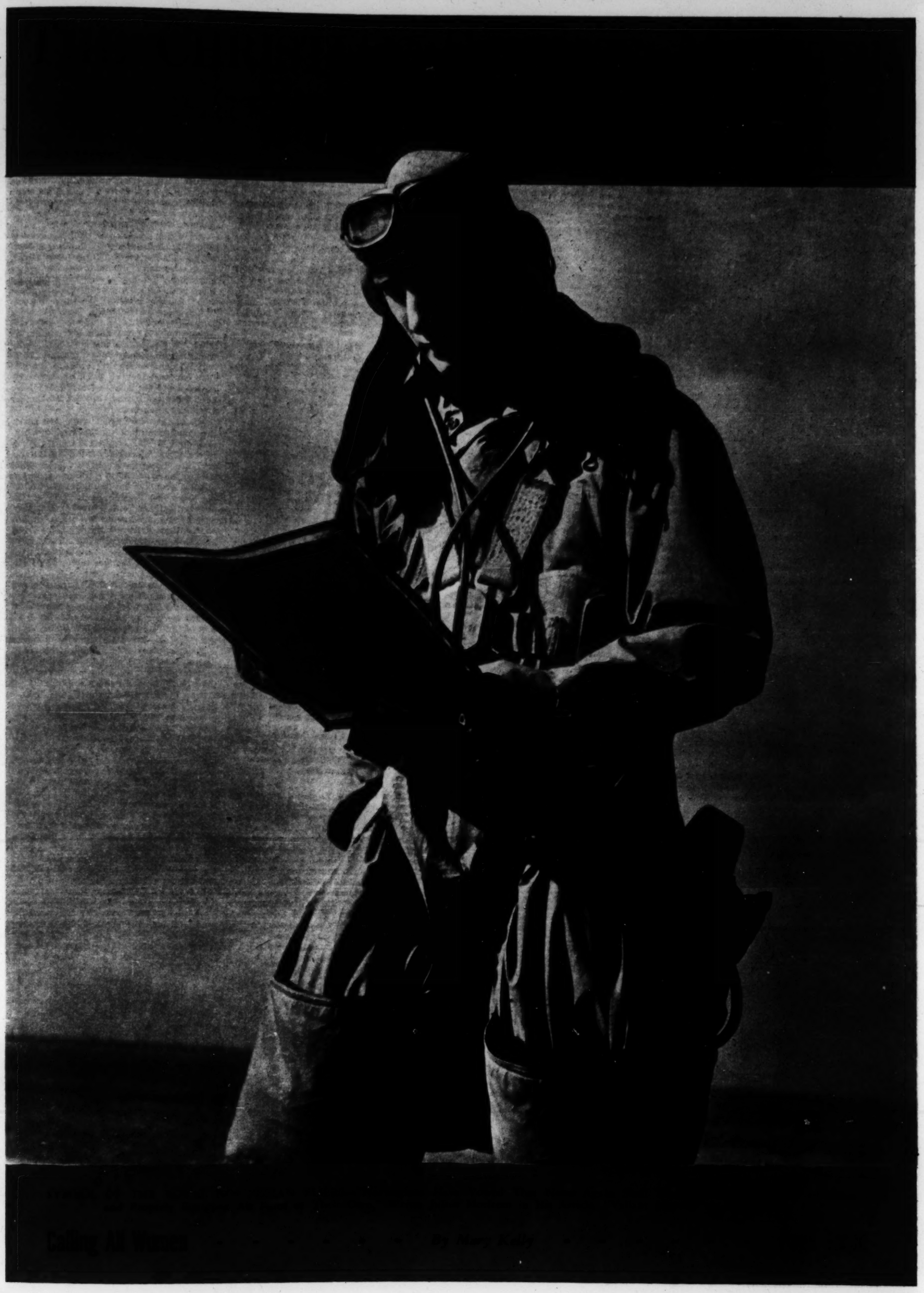


Valiant N[illegible] on Alert

Norwegian Official Photos

Top Left: Royal Norwegian Air Force Bomber Crew. In Center: Typical Norwegian Boy

LONG AFTER the last Nazi is driven from Norwegian soil, the heroic resistance of the people of that embattled country will remain an unforgettable epic chapter in the history of subjugated nations struggling to regain their freedom. The struggle in Norway is noteworthy for the fact that for more than four years neither Nazi cajoling, threats, persecutions nor deportations have succeeded in swerving the people from their determination to stand resolute in spite of all obstacles, and to make that fateful April 9, 1940, when the country was invaded overnight, a constant reminder that regained freedom shall be their only goal.

There is little doubt that the attitude of the Norwegian clergy has been and still is a lodestar for the people, and that the unswerving refusal of the pastors to submit where their faith is concerned is an inspiration the moral value of which cannot be overestimated. The Nazis may take possession of the churches, Quisling "ministers" may be assigned to take the places of the regularly ordained pastors of the State Church, who resigned in a body, but empty places of worship are the best evidence today that Norwegians will have nothing to do with them.

On the home front the Norwegians have been fighting without weapons, but fighting effectively nonetheless. They have been fighting the Germans by sabotage, espionage, and by all the various nuances of passive resistance. And the battle has been a winning one. They can be counted on to keep it up until shifting events—be it invasion or evacuation—summon them to new and even more important tasks.

While the battle of the Norwegians at home is one of defense largely, outside the borders of Norway the fight takes on the character of offensive warfare. In England, Scotland, Canada, even in the United States, Norwegians have become part of the military forces of the United Nations. Norwegian women, incorporated in the armed forces of their country now in the British Isles, are doing yeoman service. Their training for possible work in their homeland is thorough and effective. In handling machine guns, assisting in essential camouflaging of war material, they display much ingenuity. In the Red Cross service they are showing special adaptability and they can be counted upon once the second front and invasion are in force.

Accepted as an active ally, the Royal Norwegian Air Force in England, under command of Rear Admiral Riiser-Larsen, has already earned a place of honor in the ranks of Allied airmen. The courage of the Norwegian pilots is indisputable. A vastly superior enemy air power contributed to the fall of Norway, and Norwegians have vowed that never again shall they be caught without an efficient and properly equipped air force of their own. Even young Prince Harald, five years old, who lives with his mother, Crown Princess Märtha, and his two sisters, Ragnild and Astrid, near Bethesda, Maryland, has been trying his ability as a flier in "Little Norway," Canada, where Norwegians from all parts of the world have come to perfect themselves in the technique of military aviation.

From the original 120 Norwegians that came to "Little Norway" the small group quickly expanded, until today thousands are in the service as pilots and ground workers. They are operating at bases in Iceland, England, and Scotland. In the Dieppe raid the Norwegian squadron that participated accounted for 15 per cent of the enemy aircraft destroyed. Scores of pilots trained at "Little Norway" have been placed in the ferry service, bringing bombers from America to fighting fronts across the sea.

Considering that at the time Hitler made his attack on England, Norway's merchant marine was the fourth largest in the world, and that at least 80 per cent eluded the Nazis' grasp, the requisitioning of Norway's privately owned ships by the Royal Norwegian Government, after the Germans had launched their invasion, constituted a most valuable United Nations acquisition. More than 1,000 Norwegian ships were then on the high seas. Hitler's main purpose in attacking Norway had been to strengthen his own diminishing fleet with the Norwegian. The more than 25,000 Norwegian seamen manning these ships, however, needed no coaxing to join up with the Allies, and the Norwegian merchant fleet thus became a most important and steadying influence for Britain during the 12 months she was left to stand off the Nazi attack virtually alone.

During the long months of the Battle of Britain which followed the collapse of France, the ships of the Norwegian merchant marine carried to England 50 per cent of the nation's supply of oil and gasoline, and more than a third of the foodstuffs and war material brought in from abroad. In fact, Sir Ronald Cross, British Minister of Shipping, declared that "the men who man these ships stand in the front line of battle. Norway's contribution to the Allied merchant fleet has been of decisive importance."

According to Arne Sunde, Minister of Shipping and Supply in the Royal Norwegian Government: "Since April, 1940, when Germany invaded Norway, some 300 ships, totaling about 2,000,000 tons, have been sunk by the enemy and about 2,000 seamen perished. Prior to the invasion we had already lost 54 ships totaling 190,000 tons. In the first six months of 1943 we have lost about 100 ships totaling half a million tons." Fully realizing what these losses mean to Norway, Great Britain has already granted that country several ships of new construction to replace losses. Others have been promised by the United States under Lend-Lease agreement.

All of the Norwegian ships are under the management of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, commonly referred to as "Nortraship," Øivind Lorentzen, the director, states that aside from income taxes levied on Norwegian citizens outside Norway, the merchant fleet is today the only source of income of the national government. Ships of the Norwegian merchant marine aided in the evacuations from Dunkirk and Crete, and both the Norwegian naval and merchant marine ships were among the armada carrying the war to North Africa.

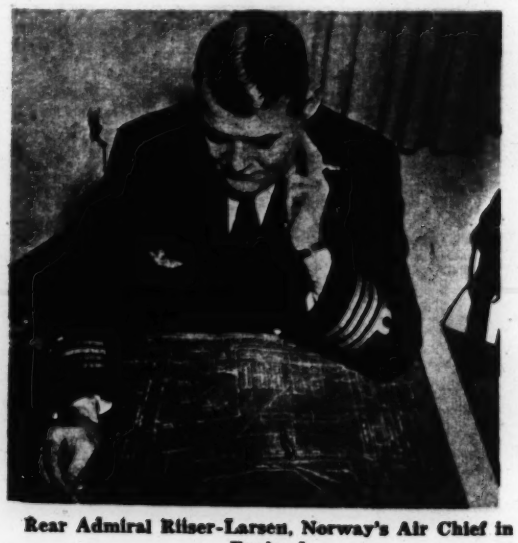
Small as is the Norwegian Navy, it is interesting to know that during patrol service along the Norwegian coast recently the Norwegian submarine "Ula" sent to the bottom two enemy supply ships with a total tonnage of 6,000 and a small escort vessel. The "Ula" further damaged a 6,000-ton tanker and two supply ships. During nine months' operations, the submarine put out of commission no less than 25,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The British Government has lent a helping hand to the Norwegian Navy in procuring vessels of new construction. Five of the overage destroyers which the United States transferred to Great Britain early in the war were later turned over to Norway. Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N., in a recent Navy Day address, summed up Norway's part in the war in this way: "We salute the Navy of Norway, the country that won't give up. The Norwegian homeland lies under the heel of the Nazi conqueror, but free Norway fights on. As I speak here tonight, a new Norwegian Navy fights our fight—a navy that has been built up to four times the size of the force destroyed by Hitler and his gang."

It is not to be doubted that when once the invasion starts, the Royal Norwegian air force and the Norwegian Navy will be found in the forefront of the attacking forces that aim to put an end to the Hitler domination of continental Europe.

Norwegian Wrens on Destroyer Duty in Exercises Off English Coast

King Haakon Talks to Norwegian Crew at Newcastle; Praises England's Co-operation



Rear Admiral Riiser-Larsen, Norway's Air Chief in England

Calling All Women

By Mary Kelly

MISS SHIPBUILDER—She Typifies 1,500 Women Employed in U. S. Steel's Shipyard at Port Newark, New Jersey

NEWARK, with its vast share of New Jersey's industrial plants, enjoyed a reputation for being the fourth area, nationally, in the volume of war material manufactured. It had no desire to lose those important war contracts—seen suspended threateningly just out of reach when the War Manpower Commission tossed out that challenge last July about becoming a "critical area."

But the community believed in the good old American habit of volunteering one's way out of difficulties. Self-steering, it could go far.

So the citizens got to work. Housewives, too, are citizens and soon they were in the very center of the campaign. Whole blocks of them were visited in 46 municipalities in Essex, Hudson, and Union counties. Women, women, women were needed. As to how old they were, what experience they had had, the one thousand-odd employers behind the drive seemed not at all concerned. It was almost as if someone had promised "no questions will be asked."

"We were ready to absorb men, women, and youths," Raymond E. Dobbins, chairman of the recruitment committee of the Community Manpower Mobilization Committee and assistant to the general manager of Westinghouse Newark Meter Division, declared. "But we were not interested in indvidual case histories. We were looking for pairs of hands and the will to do."

The citizens' movement gained momentum. New employers kept coming in, 33 war job headquarters were set up for gathering in the recruits, $210,000 was spent in advertising. Everywhere the women looked, everywhere they went, loomed a reminder that a community crisis was at hand. Posters in vacant lots, slogans in busses, displays in department stores, house-to-house callers—all denied them a rest. Over the radio, from the women's club platform, dominating their favorite newspaper, even from the Sunday morning pulpit they heard the call. The word "duty" began to boom out.

* * *

The hoped-for results were not lacking. Within four months, or from September through January, 20,000 persons appeared for interviews. This figure, according to Mr. Dobbins, did not include a much larger number who applied during that same period at the United States Employment Service. Many of this last group were unquestionably drawn in by the community manpower drive.

"Probably as many as 12,000 women have been induced to come out of their homes and go to work—with an equal number going to work on a part-time basis," explained the general chairman of the Mobilization Committee, William J. Orchard, who is also general chairman of Wallace & Tierman & Associated Companies.

Production has gratifyingly mounted. There is approximately 15 per cent more in actual output from this section since the Newark Plan went into effect six months ago, Mr. Dobbins stated. The labor turnover has been reduced from 12 to 4 per cent. Absenteeism has gone down.

"But for this, we would undoubtedly by now be a 'critical area,'" he conceded. "So much credit is due the women workers that it would be difficult to estimate the extent of their contribution.

* * *

"Women from 16 to 79 have answered the call. The interesting thing has been that many of them haven't held a job for years—some of them, never. These were not the career type. They were unskilled and, once away from the household front, they suspected themselves of inferiority. Some of them were afraid of machinery. Some of them were just plain bashful. Passing one of the war job headquarters opened up by the committee, they were interested but reluctant about opening strange doors and boldly lining up before an impersonal employment desk."

But they had certain things that it takes, he went on. They were beginning to become community conscious. Why, only the other day, "old Mrs. Brown" had taken a war job and today that nice neighbor across the street with grown-up sons and daughters was on an "apron" shift.

"My reason for going into war work," said Mrs. Sophia Harper, an assembler of electrical instruments who lives at 106 Cumming Street, Irvington, "is that my son Richard worked there. Richard is now in the Navy and I took his place when he was inducted. I asked for the same work Richard was doing and got it. He was proud to think I wanted to carry on in his place."

To the friendly desk of Mrs. Dorothy Stephenson, interviewer at the war job headquarters in Orange, came an elderly woman who never before had worked. She had no children, no adequate means of income, nothing but a small bank reserve. She thought possibly a war job might solve her problem.

"It took three visits before she was convinced that she had anything actually worth while to contribute," Mrs. Stephenson remarked afterward. "When we discovered that she was clever with her hands, I suggested a plant where jewelry cases were once made but which has now been converted into a factory for precision instruments. She applied for the job—but still wasn't ready to accept what was offered.

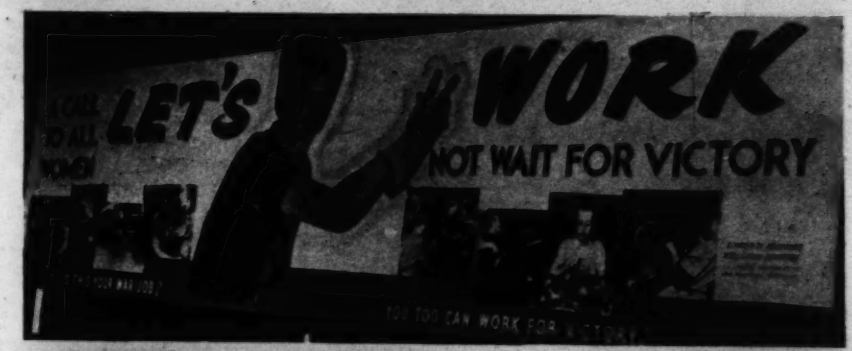
"I told her to try. 'Don't be worried over your lack of speed,' I said. 'They don't expect speed from you at first.'

"She decided to take the job. Now she likes it. She says a new world has opened up to her. New people have come into her life. And she makes enough to provide for her needs."

In the drive for community man- and womanpower, the interviewer seems to be the key person. Much depends upon these women who are most carefully chosen, Mr. Dobbins pointed out. They are the ones who set the "home talent" group at ease, the humanizers of the production front, the women leaders who see the value of a sociable attitude, a neighborly exchange of conversation about sons at the front, an informal knowledge of the rules of the business world and the best way of imparting these.

Usually the applicant wants to be located in a plant near her home. Often, if married, she would like working hours corresponding to those of her husband. For the most part the shifts run something like: 7:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; 4:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.; 12:30 a. m. to 7 a. m.; in addition to part-time schedules.

Have the women made good?



Westinghouse Photo

Above: Poster Calling All Women in Newark to "Work for Victory." Below: Mrs. Dorothy Stephenson (Right), Interviewer in War Job Office, Talks With Mrs. Elsie R. Smith of Irvington, New Jersey. With Two Sons in the Service, Mrs. Smith Wishes to Enlist for War Work Herself

Basing his conclusions on observation of employees during 35 years' experience with the Westinghouse Company, Mr. Dobbins says they have.

"In our own plant, where we ordinarily employ about 400 women, we now have nearly 2,000," he said. "They work on drill presses, punch presses, at soldering, testing, inspecting. Several thousands are also now in the New Jersey shipyards. They are doing satisfactory work. There isn't one out of 1,000 that doesn't make good."

While the effort is being made to bring out the last reserve of womanpower—the group not yet aroused to the need for giving time that can actually be spared—the importance of mothers remaining with small children at home should not be overlooked, in Mr. Dobbins' opinion. There are others who can take her place in industry, he is convinced.

What the Newark Plan has accomplished is being carefully noted elsewhere. Paterson and New Brunswick, New Jersey, have adopted it and Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Atlanta are considering it. Newark is particularly proud that the "principle of community autonomy" has held throughout the drive. Although the plan has been cited by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt as a pattern for other cities, the methods of arriving at controlled hiring, longer hours, and other restrictions have been American in its fondest sense—self-conceived, self-disciplining, self-directing. And they have worked.

Chronicles of "Howitzer Harp"

By Barbara Ellis Browne

THERE IS PROBABLY one big reason why the wartime odysseys of the Mildred Dilling "Howitzer Harp" which has been heard in Army, Navy, and Marine camps all over the United States and Canada have been as popularly successful as her peacetime concerts are the world over. And that is—apart from her excellent musicianship—the complete naturalness and humor of the musician.

"I'm a sort of Harpo Marx in reverse," Miss Dilling says about herself. For whereas Harpo is a comedian who turns completely serious when he sits down to play the harp (which Mildred Dilling taught him) she is a serious musician who is always aware that life is often funny.

Once she was about to play at a fashionable private house in one of the world's capital cities. A wire bass string refused to stay tuned. Mildred rose and began looking about for something. A wave of polite embarrassment for her pulsated out from the audience. But Mildred wasn't the least embarrassed.

"Can I get you anything?" a gentleman asked, rising solicitously.

"I need a hammer," said Mildred, and just then she found it, administered two firm taps to the top of the harp, sat down and played Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro." That natural remark completely dispelled the rather artificially solemn hush into which audiences have a habit of falling when they listen to "classical" music.

This naturalness never deserts Mildred Dilling, whether she is playing in the White House, for royalty, or, for instance, in the little fisherman's boat turned into a studio perched high on a cliff in Normandy where she used to spend her peacetime summers.

But to get to the chronicles.

One hot spring night, she played for the men back from Guadalcanal. They were at Billings General Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The steam heat was still on.

Mildred said, "Boys, have you ever been any place hotter than this room?"

They all chorused, "Whew! Have we! It can get pretty hot on Guadalcanal."

Then she played. They listened as attentively to Bach and Debussy as they did to Gershwin's "Summertime." Mildred had been a little worried about this recital because, on arriving, a barrage of jazz and singing around the piano had made her think they wouldn't want to hear a harp. And then officers and "gray ladies" came up and warned her not to expect much from her audience. They asked her not to be surprised if the men were restless and inattentive or if they wandered about, as they were all wounded and back from harrowing experiences. It was requested that she play just 45 minutes.

But it was an hour before the men from Guadalcanal would let her stop playing. And then they crowded around the harp, asking about it and making requests for their favorite pieces. The gray ladies were obliged to shoo them off to bed five minutes before "lights out."

This experience made what she calls her highlight in camp audiences.

All sorts of things happened to the great golden harp. And some speedy ones. Ab Jenkins, milk-drinking Mayor of Salt Lake City, arranged for her to play at Camp Kearns. He met her at the steps of her Pullman with the announcement that he had a fire truck waiting for her harp; then drove her to the camp at a speed appropriate to the over 500 records for motor racing and sports which the Mayor holds. En route to this basic training camp the Mayor said he attributed all his athletic prowess to the fact that he has never tasted tea, coffee, tobacco, or alcoholic drinks. The concert was a great success, and she has met several of the boys from there at other camps since.

The French Canadians at the Legion Hut were delighted when Mildred played for them "Le Bon Petit Roi d'Vyetot" and "Il Etait Une Bergère" as well as other songs of France. They also appreciated the fact that she was able to speak to them in French.

At Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Mildred Dilling had a cousin who is a sergeant. He happened to mention her to the Colonel, who thereupon arranged a concert. Democracy apparently has no red tape entanglements in our Army. When the concert was over the Colonel proposed a photo be taken of Mildred, himself, and the sergeant. This took a little time. So in order that Mildred should not miss her train, the Colonel gave her a motorcycle police escort for her car and for the harp truck. The sergeant and three of his sergeant friends were delegated to escort her to the station. That ride, she says, is what all rides ought to be—whizzing right through red lights straight for the mark. They whirled up to the station in great style, taking the breath away from the bystanders, one of whom said: "Gee—who rates all these si-reens?"

Well, Seabees, Marines, Army, Navy, Paratroopers, Coast Guards and airmen from shore to shore in camps and hospital wards could have told him. Perhaps when he saw the "Howitzer Harp" truck swish up to the station he may have guessed. Traveling is difficult enough for most of us in wartime with just a small suitcase. But Mildred Dilling continues to accomplish it with ease—and a harp trunk. I remember the first time I ever saw her she was doing this trick: It was in the great gray gauntness of London's Victoria Station and she was coaxing a nimble porter to get her harp off one train and onto another, several platforms away, in about three minutes—and he did it. Like an olden-time troubadour, Mildred ambles over land and sea perfectly aware of the welcome there usually is for the harp in the human heart. She even has a small one, troubadour size, an Irish harp, in her probably unique harp collection at her studio in New York—a harp just the right size for week ends or picnics.

Her music speaks to one very closely. To me it speaks of two things, an open fire and a garden, because she plays in many gardens and by many hearths.

Now her concerts are restricted to the United States and Canada. In peacetime you might find her playing anywhere. I think if you visited the icy plains of the North and saw a circle of Eskimos gathered—Mildred might be in their midst playing to them.

Design for a Living

By Virginia Scallon

Annette Honeywell at the Drawing Board in Her Studio

Three Patterns From Collection of Honeywell China Designs

Designed for G. I.'s

Wears Her Own Fuschia Print Fabric

An ordinary pianist can sit down and accurately play every note before him, in a prescribed key and tempo . . . but there he is, *ordinary*. He evokes no answering flame of emotion, whereas the true musician breathes fire and light and laughter into the same score, and inspires an audience by his very mood.

So it is with design. There are many so-called artists who conform to all known standards of color harmony and balance, yet seem to lack the spirit to awaken a world to beauty.

But take Annette Honeywell!

Here is an artist with a gift she prizes so highly that every bit of design goes from her sketch board with a prayer that it will bring happiness . . . whether it is relayed to the world on paper, china, fabric or whatever. With such a philosophy, how could she help but achieve success?

In her Los Angeles studio, Miss Honeywell views herself objectively with naïve pride . . . sort of an amazed custodian-of-a-talent feeling. Her current success she regards as the fulfilling of what she calls an "obligation" to share her conception of beauty with the greatest number of people.

Not so long ago, Miss Honeywell was an aspiring, perspiring young commercial artist who first won national recognition for her "lifelike" drawings of luscious Sunkist products . . . oranges and lemons that literally caught the public's eye. There were toothsome doughnuts that appeared on California's highways on huge, 24-sheet boards, magnified versions of her original drawings. She designed elaborate recipe books destined to show amateur cooks the shortest way to a man's heart.

But with the increasing perfection of color photography, Annette Honeywell saw the handwriting on the wall and quickly sought to divert her talent from drawing food . . . to earning it! This was along in 1939, and the young Californian got her first "break," an assignment that was destined to lead her into an exciting new field.

Barker Bros., a leading Los Angeles store, impressed by her young reputation, secured her a commission to do a series of California historical designs for Wedgwood china. This first group, including old missions, sailing boats and the like, created widespread interest and encouraged Miss Honeywell to strike out along these lines.

Her advertising training and practical experience qualified her from the very first to do an outstanding job. Whereas many designers had only a talent for decor and color, Miss Honeywell had fundamental knowledge of many techniques, could work in three dimensions where others were limited to one or two, and had an invaluable familiarity with mechanical and reproduction problems.

* * *

China design was first to catch her fancy. And by that is not meant the ineffectual dabbling in hand-painted china of a bygone era, but design on a grand scale. For Gladding McBean she created several important patterns, one a California Poppy motif for a complete pottery set that has remained a best seller for years. Another is a more formal, restrained design that graces a fine porcelain type of china.

Fabric and wallpaper designing simultaneously took her fancy, and her prolific paint brush dipped into bright colors to transform California's famous flowers into appealing prints. Miss Honeywell likes the splash and happiness of gay shades, the fresh beauty of flowers, for these decorative patterns.

Unappalled by the problems of creating designs which could go on "by the yard" without overlapping or becoming monotonous, Miss Honeywell achieved dramatic success in both of these new fields.

She created a series of some 15 California Authentic handprints which breathe of the sunny Southwest. Brilliant flowers, pine cones, or busy Mexican motifs, they have set a new style note which has been recognized and utilized by some of California's most famous dress designers. Her hand-screened patterns are unfurled by sales girls all over the nation, sold to eager customers everywhere who get beauty-from-the-bolt!

And as for wallpaper, exclusive Bullock's Wilshire chose one of her patterns as the motif for its bridal salon, another for the After-Five shop—two places where inspiration is everything! Right now, you may be experiencing some unexplained "lift" as you sit in a room covered with some of Annette Honeywell's wallpaper designs! Instead of just turning out designs that may be reproduced with a maximum of ease, this conscientious young artist sends out "ideas for happiness" . . . each pattern the result of careful thinking, planning.

* * *

And here is the secret of Miss Honeywell's success. She is concerned with sharing beauty with "the greatest number." Asked in what medium she prefers to work, the versatile artist will stress this point vociferously. She even worked part time as art director in a business college, choosing to bring artistic training (or, at least, appreciation) into commercial courses.

Not long ago Annette Honeywell staged a one-woman show at the aristocratic El Royale apartment. Here she utilized two entire floors to display her handiwork, ranging from the sublime to ridiculous little designs evolved just-for-fun. It is this uncanny feeling for showmanship which accounts in great measure for her success, for many Los Angeles big-wigs "oh-ed" and "ah-ed" at her versatility, and new opportunities came to her as a result.

To that original array of water colors, portraits, commercial "jobs" now could be added her newest contributions in china, fabric, and wallpaper . . . and one more—greeting cards. It is only to be expected that Annette Honeywell should turn to sentimental cards whose very aim is synonymous with her theory of spreading happiness.

Again, this is none of the vague "dabbling" sometimes associated with this gentle art. Old-fashioned sentiment on lacy valentines, fundamental Christmas greetings find a warm spot in every heart . . . a far departure from her more sophisticated efforts, but a sincere one.

Here again, her knowledge of reproduction methods gave her an advantage, and she is today retained by Buzza-Cardoza on a regular basis—one of their top-flight artists on greeting cards.

* * *

So that is the picture of Annette Honeywell's artistic career, except for the never-ending "odd jobs" in which she delights: designing a bon-bon box for a new manufacturer, styling children's furniture, illustrating stories . . . anything and everything where a touch of beauty is appreciated.

"In fact," Miss Honeywell will tell you, "my field of interest is continually growing. As a free-lance artist, I don't overlook anything: every new experience is a thrill and represents an opportunity to grow. After this war there will be even more things to tackle."

Regardless of what postwar days will bring to Annette Honeywell, there is one thing sure: she will bring a great deal to that reconstruction period. Already she is ready to share her knowledge with shell-shocked soldiers, is working with the Red Cross on problems of rehabilitation.

With such a theory of aiming to succeed within herself, Annette Honeywell is destined to achieve even more success in many fields, and the exciting question just now is: "What next?"

Minute Stocking Film

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[illegible] and it's water-resistant. 1.00

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The Lure of the Sawdust

Loyal-Repensky Family in Bareback Balancing Act. Clown Photographer Kenneth Lucas, Below, and Felix Adler, the King of Clowns, Are From a Photo by Wide World

By Inez Whiteley Foster

NO MATTER HOW grown up and sophisticated one may think he is, when summer comes and billboards once more announce arrival of "The Greatest Show on Earth," the thrill which this "stupendous event" never failed to bring in his childhood days returns with sweet and familiar zest.

Perhaps it is a nostalgia for those days of long ago when beloved characters in favorite picture books came suddenly to life in the middle of the circus ring; when before excited young eyes there appeared the fairy prince or princess riding a milk-white steed. For who can imagine the circus without story-land figures; without its beautiful dancing, galloping horses and their picturesque riders?

Even for those children who grow up in circus life this atmosphere of "Arabian Nights" has a strong potency long after they are big enough to work in the ring themselves as star performers.

Probably one of the largest and best-known families among international bareback riding acts is the Loyal-Repenskys; every member of this troupe joined the act as soon as he was big enough to stay on a horse. Seven generations of this colorful family have ridden in circuses the world over, ever since the days when Napoleon sponsored their appearance in a Parisian ring. Now twelve of them, six sisters, two brothers (and other Loyal-Repenskys by marriage) work together under the Ringlings.

Nine at a time they balance on one shining white Persian, form a pyramid in acrobatic formation, jump off and on again; all doing with superb ease and grace tricks they learned in childhood and have been performing ever since.

As children, each one began circus training at the age of 2; and at 6 most of them were ready and anxious to appear in the ring. Though American law forbids a child bareback rider to appear publicly before the age of 15, both Zefta and Germana Loyal-Repensky made sister debuts in pre-Nazi Europe when they were only 6.

Now accompanying the family on tour are eight other Loyal-Repensky children, only three of whom are big enough as yet to be allowed back-stage. Bounding in and out of the family dressing rooms on Friday nights, when they are sometimes allowed to stay up later than usual, are blonde Gloria Loyal-Repensky, a pig-tailed 8-year-old, her 3-year-old brother Justino, Jr., and cousin Julio Cattarzi-Repensky, a bright 6-year-old who looks forward already to the days when he will be grown up enough to ride in the act.

Right now, however, Julio loves best going to school; loves "reading, singing, numbers, a b c's, and making sentences." Completely unafraid of horses, he began training at the age of 2, knowing that he was securely held (as all child bareback riders are when practicing) by a belt around his waist to which was fastened a rope, in turn passed over a rotating mechanical device at the top of the ring.

Already Julio is a pretty good rider and speaks American much better than his parents, his father explains with pride.

When in the circus' winter quarters at Sarasota, Florida, every day after school is over Julio practices riding for an hour and a half. In New York, like many another transient circus youngster, he attends Private School No. 17, a few blocks away from Madison Square Garden. Here there is no time for Julio to practice extra-curricular activities. He is too busy learning new words, and writing them down in a book he loves to bring along to the circus. "On the road," however, he not only practices riding, but daily "goes to school" for one hour to a private teacher, Harry Dann.

One of the youngest and newest of the featured clowns, Mr. Dann is the son of a St. Louis banking official; and himself had prepared to enter banking, before the lure of the sawdust became too strong.

When it comes to ardent daily practice, however, the young Ringling performer now to be found working in the ring early and late is Albert Ostermaier, 17-year-old owner of the marvelous "Doheos," the "White Wingless Pegasus." The only horse in the world to do combined high school techniques and circus maneuvers, guided simply by long reins and riderless, "Doheos" is "family" now to Albert since the recent passing on of his father, Dr. Herman Ostermaier. There is a closer bond than ever between the beautiful white horse and his young owner.

A superb horseman at 17, Albert now owns seven other horses besides "Doheos," two of which he uses in an additional Ringling act. (In such star acts, the owner receives a set salary which includes payment for his horses also.) Long after the big ring is empty of clowns and audience, Albert can frequently be found putting "Emperor," his Austrian stallion, through some of the same high school movements for which "Doheos" has become so famous.

Indeed the one-time nationalities of the circus horses are almost as varied as that of the performers. This year the Big Show has among its 150 horses, Persians, Arabians, Belgian Percherons, Spanish Palominos, Clydesdales, American Standard bred, Kentucky saddle horses and plenty of Texans.

Riding in the next ring to Albert Ostermaier is the Konyot family, of Magyar descent; celebrated riders who have appeared in circuses all over the world, including North and South Africa.

Until recently, the Konyot riding family included father and son, mother and daughter. Now son, Alex, rides for Uncle Sam as a member of a Fort Riley cavalry unit; and his sister Dorita, the pretty dark-haired girl who takes high hurdles so superbly with both hands off the reins, rides not only her own two horses but for the duration two belonging to Alex.

Both parents, too, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Konyot, began as child riders of famous circus families, and both ride magnificently.

Everywhere you look in Mrs. Konyot's dressing room are bunches of carrots with which she likes to reward her good friends; for the Konyots also consider their 20 horses part of the family.

Every day each of their "friends" must be worked. It takes between two and three years to train a "green" horse in high school techniques, but while they work, finished ring horses need not practice. Every day each circus horse requires about 35 to 40 pounds of hay and 15 pounds of oats.

It was Arturo Konyot who trained and now presents in the ring for the first time in America the giant pure bred Percherons, heavy draft horses which audiences seldom saw except on rainy days when they were once used as work horses to bring the show from railroad to circus lot. Now these old timers, too, are schooled in the intricate routines of liberty horses and step out just as proudly.

Familiar to all circus lovers of horses is also the name of Tex Elmlund, one of its great riders and star trainers. Swedish born, Tex has worked for 17 years for Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey, and his is an important decision in the purchase of any circus ringstock.

This year, Tex has 50 horses working in the Big Show, 10 ponies, 8 high school and 32 liberties (a liberty horse is one that appears without a rider). Since he was 16, Tex too has been riding for a circus; he was a veteran jockey at the age of 7.

He it was who saw the possibilities of "Golden Eagle," the exquisite white horse which Mrs. Fred Bradna rides so gracefully and so expertly. An unprepossessing-looking polo pony when first seen in Rochester, New York, "Eagle" became a star performer within six months.

The wife of Fred Bradna, circus ringmaster, was also a well-known European child rider. At the age of 12 she supported her parents by riding in a Paris ring, where in a few years her skill and beauty so captivated a young Alsatian officer in the French army that shortly afterward they were married. Ever since, both Mr. and Mrs. Bradna have been well known to American and European circus-goers. With a smile, Mrs. Bradna says she has been riding in the circus for over half a century; but one can see that she's a circus fan herself, proud and happy to be part of "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Adirano Cattarzi-Repensky, Julio's Little Brother, Youngest of Seven Generations, Will Join the Act in a Few Years

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Crew Members Plot the Course on Navigation Chart

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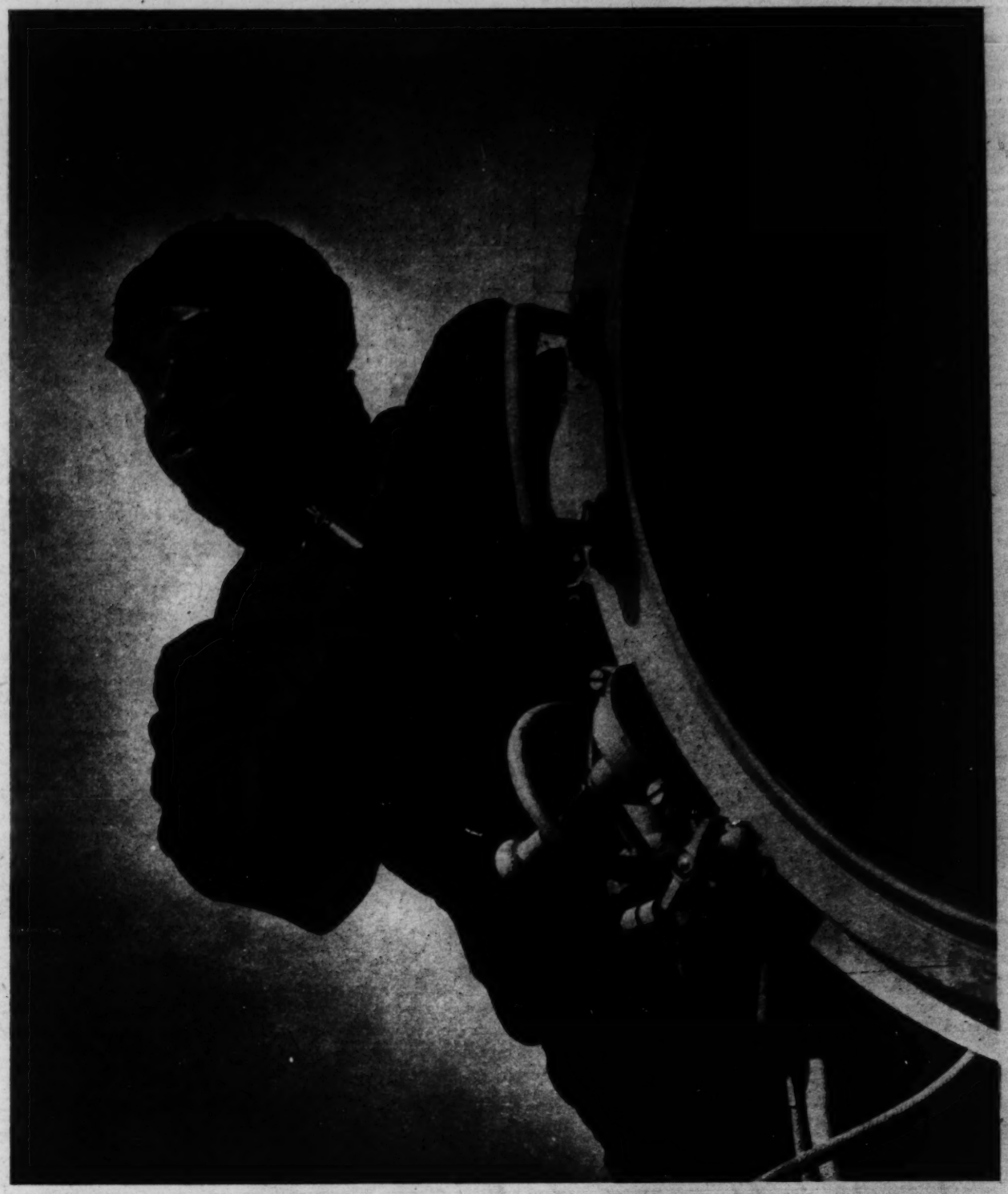
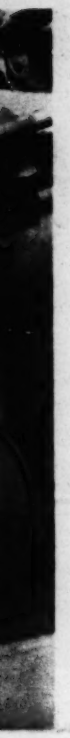
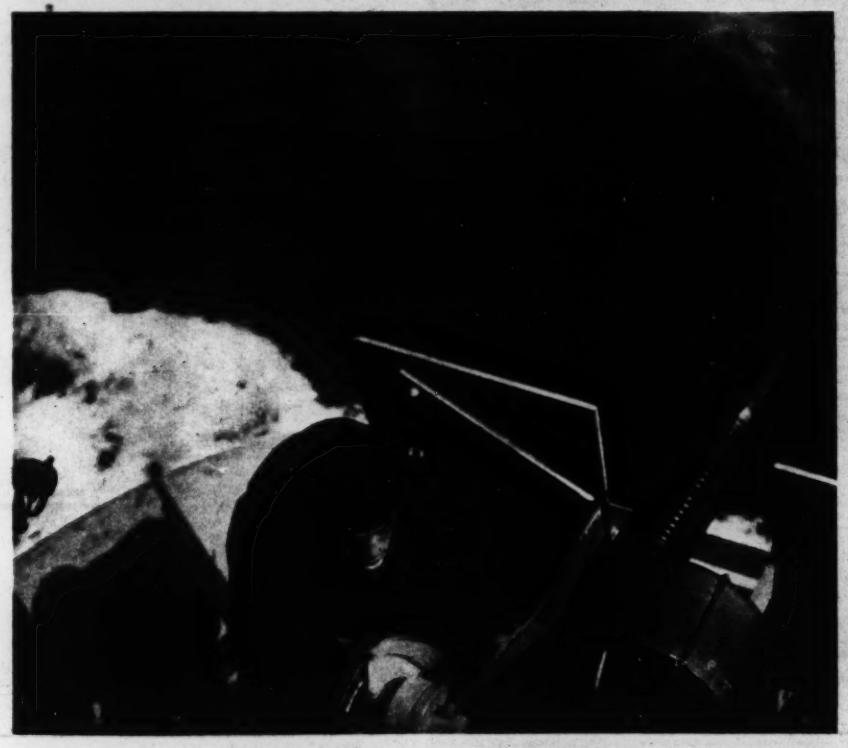
Few Naval Vessels Boast a More Capable Band

rs Before Three-Inch Gun Begins to Speak



Blinker Operator Flashes Dots and Dashes With This Powerful Light





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Royalty Blossoms Forth

THE ROYAL POINCIANA is among the most gorgeous of North American flowering trees. "In its fiery profusion of bloom it typifies the exuberance and fecundity of the Tropics," says Dr. John C. Gifford, professor of Tropical Forestry and Conservation at the University of Miami. Its fernlike leaves form huge parasols of bright green which begin showing sparks of red during May, sparks that quickly spread until the whole tree is ablaze. For more than a month they reign supreme. Then their blossoms gradually scatter on the ground, leaving long seed pods and the poincianas sink into the comparative obscurity of a useful tree offering welcome shade from a tropical summer sun.

The tree grows as high as 40 feet and its branches spread equally as far. Because of its leguminous nature, it is a gross feeder, making it difficult to maintain a luxuriant lawn above its roots, but its bipinnate leaves, if left on the ground, in time become an abundant soil rich in nitrogen.

The royal poinciana has been traced to Madagascar and East Africa. Dr. Gifford suspects that it might have come on some slave ship to the Spanish West Indies. "The Spaniards there line their military highways with it," he said, "and one road I remember from San Juan to Ponce in Puerto Rico is like a streak of fire over the mountains when the trees are in bloom."

The Spanish people in the West Indies named the tree for Poinci, a governor-general during the seventeenth century, possibly a descendant of Ponce de Leon, who discovered and named Florida, was at one time governor of Puerto Rico, and ended his career in Cuba in 1521.

The early settlers of southeastern Florida and the keys planted poincianas to add a bright touch to the somewhat monotonous growth of pines and palmettos indigenous to the rocky soil.

Seven years ago the Presidents' Round Table of Dade County, Florida, a body composed of the presidents of all community service organizations in Miami and the surrounding area, instituted a committee to encourage the planting of more royal poincianas. It planned the first festival celebrating the blossoming of the trees, climaxing it with a pageant when the festival queen was crowned. The festival has become an annual event early each June, when small poincianas or seeds are distributed for planting. T. J. F.

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On the Beam . . . . . .

Supported by the People

Government should be supported by the people, not people supported by the government.—GROVER CLEVELAND.

Farming a Fundamental Industry

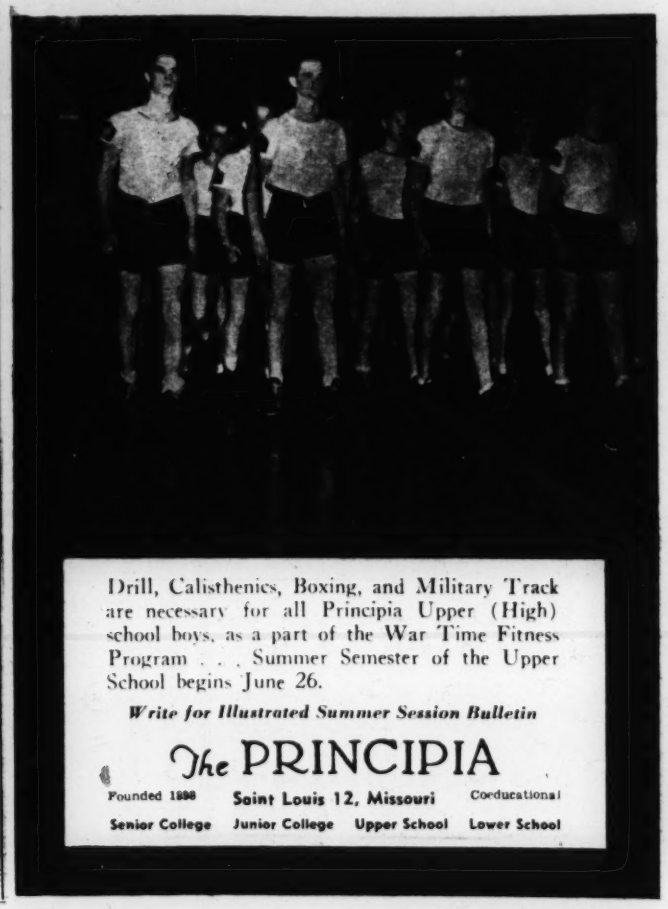
Farming is a fundamental industry, not the fundamental industry. Farmers are essential, in peace and in war, but of course they are not the only essential people. A nation at war must get teamwork, the best possible. Every class, group, and individual has a vital part to play, and needs to feel conscious of its part; but nobody, no group or class, can fairly claim to be the most essential.—JOSEPH S. DAVIS.

Education for Peace

The re-education of Germany consists wholly in bringing home to that nation by facts, by diplomatic realities . . . the utter hopelessness of making war east or west, and of great possibilities in collaboration with the United Nations for peace.—DOROTHY THOMPSON.

What Is Art?

Art is not in the subject matter but in the artist, and communicates his personal realization directly through its form.—STUART DAVIS, Modernist Painter.



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MUSAPHONIC BY **GENERAL ELECTRIC**

Among the New Books

The Productive Country Home

How to Live in the Country Without Farming, by Milton Wend. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

CITY DWELLERS contemplating a change to country living have such quantities of informative books to which they may refer that only the proverbial armchair travelers can rival them in accumulating a library which caters to dreams of transplantation.

An increasing number of these books concern the practical aspects of country life, and are aimed directly toward those members of the urban population who are seriously considering a return to the land, and who counterbalance their eagerness and desire with justifiable caution. One of the most comprehensive of these new books is "How to Live in the Country Without Farming," by Milton Wend.

* * *

Mr. Wend reiterates throughout his book the warning that a concept of just what constitutes success in this venture must be thoroughly grasped before the move is made. He purposely discourages anyone who thinks of success in terms of monetary reward and material benefits; to this end, he stresses the fact that the amateur must not plan to move to the country and expect to gain even a livelihood from commercial agricultural pursuits, let alone entertain any get-rich-quick notions.

Success of a different sort is nevertheless attainable: a success compounded of happiness, independence, and security, based on intelligent and industrious endeavors to establish a productive country home.

* * *

Almost every phase of the undertaking is treated, from the very first step involved: judicious appraisal of the possibilities of the property under consideration. Here, Mr. Wend points out the too often neglected fact that an eventual saving may result by paying a thousand dollars more for a place only ten miles closer to town than another; he emphasizes the importance of having electricity available; he gives technical advice on how to determine the fundamental soundness of the buildings on the property; and he suggests what should be found out in regard to water supply, soil, woodland, and general neighborhood conditions.

Items such as vegetable gardening, livestock raising, workrooms, and finances are also handled, with special emphasis on a study of money-earning sideline occupations which can provide the cash income necessary to make the productive home self-sufficient.

Most important of all is the underlying thesis that ultimate success depends not so much on hard work as on efficiency in planning and management. The author's many suggestions along this line are of inestimable value, far outweighing a few minor matters which might be criticized, such as his surprising choice of the chapter on food as a place for a somewhat pointless discussion of smoking.

M. W. S.

The Holism of General Smuts

Toward a Better World, by Jan Christiaan Smuts. New York: World Book Co. Distributed by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.75.

THESE SPEECHES and lectures of Field Marshal Smuts, delivered between 1917 and today, have been selected primarily for their bearing upon the great issues of the day. They do not lead us to the arena in which the soldier-statesman laid the foundations of his fame as a political campaigner—the South-African Union Parliament.

Only the speech of November, 1939, at Bloemfontein, after he and Hertzog had clashed over entrance into the war and Smuts had won, shows us the fighting Smuts of South Africa, as distinct from the elder world statesman flying over to Westminster to prescribe for winning the war and the peace.

Not that the Smuts of Pretoria is inconsistent with Smuts the wise counselor of a rather befogged world democracy. Indeed the extraordinary prestige of Smuts today seems to lie in a certain sureness of direction coloring all his political work and distinguishable in most of these selected utterances. The speeches may not be great orations, but they do integrate in the broad lines of a carefully devised master-plan of political action.

* * *

Whether he is defending the Statute of Westminster at Cape Town, or peering into the future world order at the Guildhall in London, or lecturing to the savants of the British Association, his thought is all of a piece. He lets us into the secret of this sureness of direction in his disquisition on "holism"—the theory of the whole. His policy is first sketched in on the large canvas of the universe, after which national and local issues are fitted into the general scheme.

There would seem to be dangers to such a method. It might lead to a rigidity in the over-all design involving a tendency to force local issues into line with it, regardless of their normal bent. Smuts has brought down much trouble upon himself in South Africa in his efforts to force the Dutch farmers of the veldt into a political mold drawn from the imperialistic ideas of Cromer and Rhodes. But perhaps any strong sense of direction in a democratic statesman today is preferable to the confusion and inconsistency that have characterized democratic statesmanship for the past two decades.

In any event, Smuts' holistic outlook will no doubt raise him to a substantial eminence in history with regard to world affairs, whatever may be said of his conduct of domestic affairs in South Africa.

* * *

On the complex native question in the Dominion, at least his policy has proved equal to the task. One could wish that more of his speeches on this subject had been incorporated. The most comprehensive utterance on his ideas of improving the lot of the natives quoted here is a speech made in 1929, prior to the passing of native legislation carrying out some of those ideas.

Smuts's native policy is laid on holistic lines—it is based on a conception of what may be desirable for native races throughout Africa. Indeed a study of these speeches leaves the impression that whatever issue comes within the Premier's ken finds its niche in the larger structure that he is working on—whether as a Pan-African statesman, an empire-builder or a pioneer in world government.

H. J. S.

The Book Window

Netherlands America, by Philip Hanson Hiss (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $3.50), carrying the subtitle, "The Dutch Territories in the West," assembles by means of text, photographic reprints and end-paper map information of immediate interest about the Caribbean islands of St. Martin, Saba, Eustatius, Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire and the mainland possessions known at Surinam. Light is thrown on social and political problems in these regions and on the question of war materials and aviation facilities. Petroleum is discussed with reference to Curaçao, and bauxite in connection with Surinam. The peoples are described and their history from old colony times down is reviewed.

Navy in the Sky, by Lieut. Wallace W. Elton, N. S. N. R. (Whittlesey House, $2), presents in pictures many phases of Naval aviation, including carrier operations, catapult seaplanes, flying boats, lighter-than-air blimps, and armaments. Some Wake and Marcus Island combat shots are thrown in. Credit is also given to the Naval Air Transport Service, Marine Corps aviation, and the Waves for some of the operations they perform. Of historical interest are the two photographs of Eugene Ely taking off and landing on improvised wooden decks on the U. S. S. Birmingham and U. S. S. Pennsylvania in 1910 and 1911, which really started off this Naval aviation business.

Four Years, by Adrian Van Sinderen (Coward-McCann, $2.75), adds another volume to the growing chronological records of World War II. From the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, to the Quebec Conference in August, 1943, events are grouped by months, with short excerpts from pertinent orations and communiqués added to the skeletonized diplomatic and military record.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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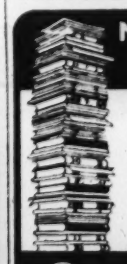

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Axis Power at Sea Measured

The Enemies' Fighting Ships, by Jay Launer. New York: Sheridan House. $3.75.

JAY LAUNER wrote this book for the specific purpose of furnishing the general public with itemized information concerning the navies of our enemies. The author has gathered all available particulars pertaining to the Japanese and German Fleets, and assembled them in a comprehensive summary which details the strengths and weaknesses of the two navies. Doubtless a similar coverage of the Italian Navy was in process when Italy's surrender made it unnecessary. Because of its greater strength and potential danger, the Japanese Navy is accorded about two thirds of the text.

Following a general discussion of Japan's probable naval strength, weakness, losses, and planned strategy, are sections devoted to detailed descriptions of practically every combatant vessel in the Japanese Fleet. The result of the author's study of Japan's battleship strength discloses no startling heretofore unknown facts, and as in all other tabulations of these ships, no definite conclusion concerning their number is reached, because the Japanese have succeeded in shrouding in mystery their battleship construction program during the past seven years.

* * *

It is stated that five large battleships were supposed to be in the 1938-40 program, three of which are rumored to have joined the fleet, and the surmise is made that the other two were completed as aircraft carriers. In no other way does the author deem it possible to account for the 900-foot-long carriers which are reported to have been sighted by United States scouting planes.

The summary of Japan's carrier strength is equally tentative. All except two of Japan's known prewar carriers are supposed to have been sunk, but little has been gathered concerning replacements.

* * *

More definite data seem available on Japan's cruisers. Tribute is paid to the design and construction of heavy cruisers, and Japan is credited with having secretly completed four vessels of this class and having converted six light cruisers, bringing its heavy cruiser strength in 1941 to 22 instead of the 12 it was supposed to have had at that time. Japan's light cruisers are represented as being poorly designed and weakly constructed.

Apparently Japan is partial to the heavy cruiser, and the evidence presented to show that light cruisers were altered to carry 8-inch guns goes to show how carefully the Japanese prepared for this war, as does also the great number of reported modernizations and refits of ships of all types between 1933 and 1941.

The design of German ships is discussed at considerable length, and a concise account is given of what has happened to each major Nazi naval unit.

Germany's last remaining naval weapon, the U-boat, comes in for comment and deductions not in keeping with the success presently being attained in putting convoys across the Atlantic unscathed.

Many excellent photographs are given of Japanese and German ships, though certain of the sketches and silhouettes are admittedly conjectural. F. L. O.

Civilization Moves West

The Passing of the European Age, by Eric Fischer. Harvard University Press. $3.50.

ERIC FISCHER'S "The Passing of the European Age," despite its title, is written in a spirit of equanimity and, though lacking the visionary brilliance of Oswald Spengler, or James Truslow Adams' gift of colorful presentation, it should find its place among the significant historical contributions of our time.

After examination of all pertinent facts, the author, a former Viennese historian, concludes that the age of Europe's cultural predominance has passed. This idea has been expressed several times since the publication of Oswald Spengler's "Decline of the West." But unlike Spengler and other Cassandra-minded prophets, Eric Fischer does not identify European with Western civilization. He sees European civilization, especially its positive features, securely established in the United States, some of the Latin-American countries, and the British Dominions.

In support of his thesis, the author quotes numerous examples of past outside influence on European thinking. He recalls that the idea of juvenile courts originated in Massachusetts in 1869 and states that today "there is hardly any country in Europe where the American influence in the handling of justice cannot be traced." He points to the achievements of the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, which helped to shape Anglo-Saxon civilization in the twentieth century.

These and many other examples, concerning not only English-speaking countries, but also the relation of Latin America to Spain and Portugal and of Asiatic to Western Russia, are apt to ease apprehensions about a general decline of civilization as a result of the destruction wrought on Europe. E. S. P.

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Pupils Who Never Had Spoken to White Man

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THIS IS THE STORY of a great educational experiment in Central Australia, as colorful and romantic as any yet told.

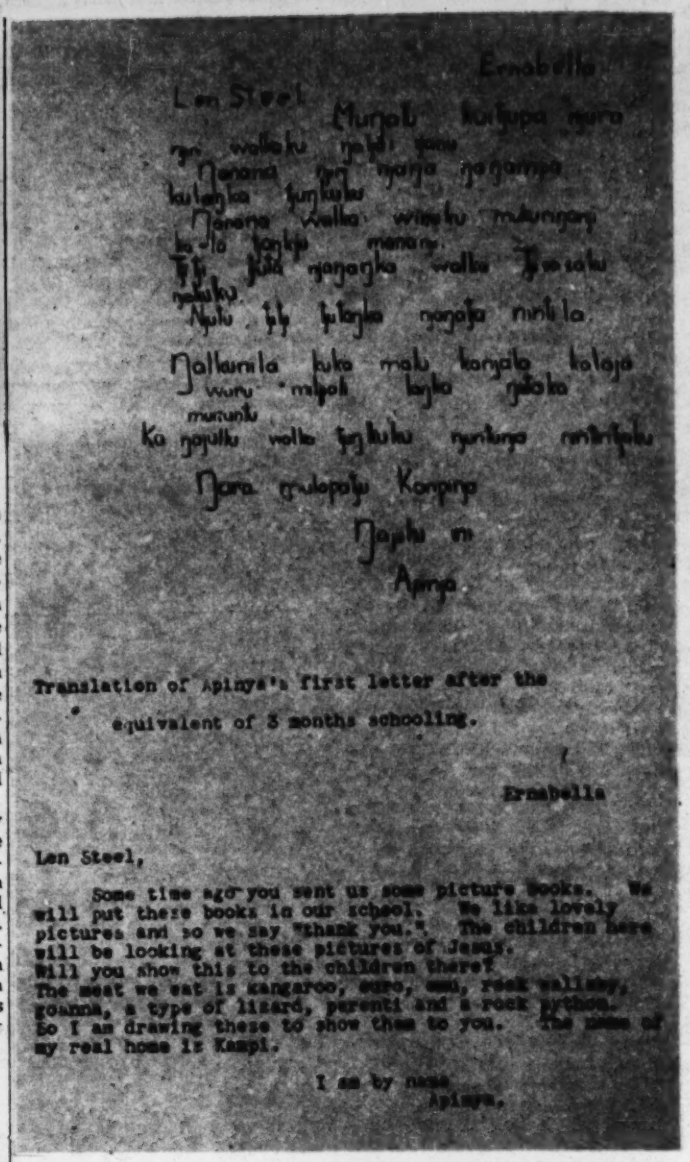
On March 1, 1940, 15 naked, brown, aboriginal children of the Pitjantjatjara tribe came from the mountains in the far northwest of South Australia to the school of the Ernabella Mission which nestles in the Musgrave Ranges. Three years later 200 were on the roll. When native game and bush-food are plentiful near Ernabella there may be 100 children there at once, but the average is 45 and very few attend for more than a month or two at a time. As the parents move on to fresh hunting-grounds the children go with them. Before coming to Ernabella School none of these children had spoken to a white man.

Getting Their Hair in Order After the Morning Shower—Tall Boy at Back Is Apinya

Ronald Trudinger, missionary teacher at Ernabella from the South Australian Education Department, speaks Pitjantjatjara fluently and teaches the tribal children in their own language. The school subjects include reading, writing, spelling, dictation and composition, and the children are told stories about other races and the people of the Bible. Singing and drawing are their favorite subjects.

The average child attending the Ernabella school after the equivalent of six months can read and write; and after the equivalent of 12 months many of the children can write their own language fluently, neatly and correctly. Although native children by the time they are 5 or 6 can speak their own language clearly and perfectly, never before have aborigines been enabled to commit their language to writing. Never before in the history of Australia has a native tribe become literate in its own tongue, and the old men who are head of the tribe are most interested in the paper talk. At their own request, they also are being taught in the evenings.

The handwriting, the drawing, and the singing of the Ernabella children, even with their limited tuition, are ahead of white children of the same age. Most of the teaching is done out of doors in the shade of the gums, and the senior pupils act as tutors to the younger classes. E. W. PARISH



Ernabella

Len Steel

Munatu kutjupa ngura
ngu wallatu ngalu ngana
Nanana ngu ngaya ngayanya
kulanja tjunkuku
Nanana walla wiyatu mulunganyi
ka-la tjanku manang
Tjitji kula ngangka walla tjawatu
nakuku
Ngulu tjitji kulanja ngatja minilla
Ngallunila kuka malu kanyala kalaja
wuru mitjali kayla ngaka
mununtu
Ka ngatjtu walla tjujuku nuntanya minintjatu
Ngara ngulapatju Kanpup
Ngatju m
Apinya.

Translation of Apinya's first letter after the equivalent of 3 months schooling.

Ernabella

Len Steel,

Some time ago you sent us some picture books. We will put these books in our school. We like lovely pictures and so we say "thank you.". The children here will be looking at these pictures of Jesus.
Will you show this to the children there?
The meat we eat is kangaroo, euro, emu, rock wallaby, goanna, a type of lizard, perenti and a rock python.
So I am drawing these to show them to you. The name of my real home is Kampi.

I am by name
Apinya.

Photos by E. W. Parish, Sydney, Australia

Man's Treasures

Song! Melody! The first robin of Spring heralding Earth's awakening from the recuperative sleep of Winter. A thrush at the brink of its nest . . swallows darting across the twilight sky . . . flashing wings and fine, clean music from a benediction of blossoms.

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Over the Editor's

The captivating title of Barbara Ellis Browne's "Chronicles of 'Howitzer Harp'" is not original with us. It is a fantastic idea conceived by Hugh Troy, writer of children's books. He had heard her play during one of her appearances which she has been making in conjunction with her regular concert tours, and crystallized his fancy in a sketch which is reproduced with the article.

♪ ♪ ♪

Barbara Browne, incidentally, is now in London. She wrote her article in Boston, picked up her ticket for the Atlantic journey, moved with celerity through the necessary transportation regulation avenues, and set off. She has a writing assignment abroad.

♪ ♪ ♪

We take our hats off to Norway. Small though it may be, if you reckon it by noses, it has stood squarely up to the invader, submitting only when no other course was possible. The heroic resistance of this comparatively little country, rugged as its own coastline, is one of the epics of the war. It is an epic that cannot yet be completely told, but a tribute to its people is paid in this issue by Julius Moritzen, himself a Scandinavian long resident in the United States.

♪ ♪ ♪

If you want to learn something about an artist who breathes happiness through her designs, turn to the article on Annette Honeywell, whose work from a Los Angeles studio is gaining nationwide attention. The story of this inspiring young commercial artist is told by Virginia Scallon, a Californian writer who is familiar with the fashion and home furnishings markets of the Pacific Coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Newark faced a critical labor shortage it did something about it. It called all women to its aid. The plan worked. It succeeded so well, says Mary Kelly, that Paterson and New Brunswick, New Jersey, have adopted it and other major cities are now considering the scheme with favor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yes. It's here again. The circus, with its elephants, its swaying camels, its gilt and glitter; its tumbling clowns, its tan-bark arena, its aerialists and its prancing horses. What would it be without the trim-groomed Percherons, the dainty riders lilting gently or tumbling split-second somersaults on the ample backs of the circling animals? Inez Foster has gone back stage to tell us something about the bareback riders, and particularly about the Loyal-Repensky family and the children who perform feats of amazing precision and teamwork. One of them, a boy of six, goes to school in Sarasota four months in winter, practicing bareback riding every afternoon, for one to two hours, just as other children do homework.

W. W. C.

"It Loses An Hour a Day"

Letters: "They Also Serve"

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

We wish to thank you for Eileen A. Soper's story, "They Also Serve," published in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section on March 18.

It brings to our thought the fact that even the smallest child takes his first impressions from the pictures that he sees, and the pictures given with this story of "They Also Serve" are rich in thought qualities. For instance, the place where the very small child walks up to the side of the little brown donkey ready to place his coin in the box, would, according to a child's way of thinking, be an opportunity for him to learn the expression of gratitude.

Then there is the place where the little brown donkey and the very small girl just stand and look at each other. From this picture a child could very well learn the expression of loving affection.

In Mr. Gould's "Story of the Obstreperous Peanuts" (March 11) the obsreperous peanuts were obedient; they did grow.

Except for the precious Bible stories with their illustrations, which we can all give to the children at any time, these interesting stories which come to us in The Christian Science Monitor and its Magazine Section will, as we said before, according to a child's way of thinking, outshine any other stories, given either in children's picture books or in any one of the popular magazines, or in any book or reading where a child might come across a printed story.

We did not intend to take up too much of your time, but we do wish to express our thanks to you, and to tell you of our interest in these stories which are so very refreshing and really make good reading for the whole family.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Deborah Damon
Los Angeles, California.

Jeeps and Lambs

Cycling around the English countryside this spring is quite an adventure.

In a rural setting the cyclist invariably has to draw quickly onto the edge of the lane to allow room for some jeep, army truck or even a tank to pass.

Pedaling along a quiet road recently a pair of cyclists had a surprise. After taking a right-hand turn, they came suddenly upon a sentry box at the edge of a wood, and there was no other turning! The signpost had directed them down that road.

Still wondering whether to proceed or not, the leading cyclist called out: "Are we allowed to go this way?" "Yes, m'am," came the cheery reply. So on they went straight through the center of an American camp! On each side of the road, among the trees, were Nissen huts, various types of mechanized vehicles, and the inevitable chow lines.

Certainly the English countryside is charming, not only with signs of spring—budding trees, baby lambs, and singing birds—but also with shouting G. I.'s, fast-moving jeeps, and screeching trucks.

M. M. C.

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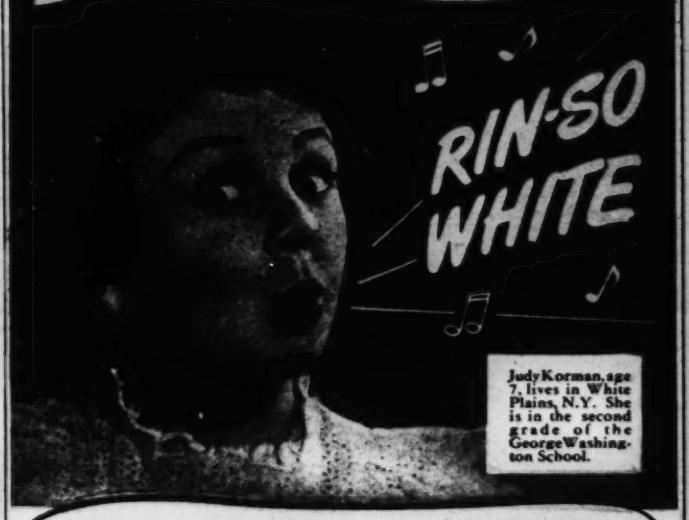
Everybody's whistling this happy little washday song!



Judy Korman, age 7, lives in White Plains, N.Y. She is in the second grade of the George Washington School.

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